

VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 727.] LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1877.

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Latest Advices.

Ports	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received July 31.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 27	June 11	June 13
Yokohama	—	—	9
Osaka and Kobe	—	—	6
Hakodadi	—	—	4
Nagasaki	—	—	12
CHINA—Peking	—	—	11
Tien-tsin	—	—	7
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Chin-king	—	—	13
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Hong Kong	May 11	15	21
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PHILIPPINES—	—	—	—
Manila	Apr. 27	8	13
COCHIN-CHINA—	—	—	—
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BORNEO—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	98
Sarawak	—	—	98
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Samarang	—	—	16
Sourabaya	—	—	—
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	—
Singapore	May 25	23	30
Penang	25	21	26
CEYLON—	—	—	—
Galle	June 15	July 7	July 9
Colombo	—	—	7

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, via Marseilles, on the 5th ult. There are no later Japan advices via San Francisco. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 20th, Shanghai 24th, Hong Kong 30th June, Singapore 6th July, is due, via Brindisi, on Monday next, the 13th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon* arrived July 29.—From Yokohama: His Highness the Prince Tokugawa, Messrs. Kawada, Tatemura, Yamamoto, Okuba. From Shanghai: Mr. Frank Gilman, the Rev. Pere Foucault. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Anderson, Roberts, Keith, Guttierrez, Kocis, Bowroski, Cabaret, Carlos. From Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Larquet, Messrs. Bonnet, Legendre, Buz, Gullaud, Serres. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Dorreval, Messrs. Boli, Alpha, Duret, Basargaise. From Singapore: Messrs. K. Mitchell, Henry, Ogg, De Vries, Hinnekindi, Vegelin, Yacon, Arica, Romani, Peter Miss De Barr. From Galle: Messrs. H. Sparkes, M. Sparkes, M. Boreguy, Mr. and Mrs. Hartog. Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, to Brindisi, July 27.—None. To Venice, July 30, from Galle, Captain Bayley.

Per P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, to Southampton, Aug. 6.—List not received.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Keddie*, from Southampton, July 28.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells, Commander Hunt, Messrs. F. J. Russell, C. L. Vasey, A. Lynch, G. Bolster, and F. H. Sawyer. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown and two children, Miss Scott, Mr. Buttery. To Ceylon: Mr. E. I. T. Cullas. Per P. and O. steamer *Senatra*, from Venice, Aug. 3.—To Ceylon: Mr. Compes. From Brindisi, Aug. 6.—None. Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Hong Kong: Mr. K. Dinwiddie, R.N., Messrs. J. W. Midgley, J. F. Price, and J. Hargravy. To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter and two daughters. To Colombo: Mr. E. Wall. Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. K. Haygett. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tidball. To Hong Kong: Commander P. Aldrich. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Colombo: J. Trubridge. Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., and Capt. F. Durant.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Fantasee*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Schenck, C. Ferrari, and G. Ugher. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs.

J. L. Wood, Mr. J. A. Swetenham, and eight Spanish missionaries. To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ass*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Antos and one child, Mrs. Heslon and two children. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Vliet and Aganoor. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Griere.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Jehas and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotter. Messrs. Lucarsen and Blanckenhagen. To Singapore: Mr. and Miss Peters. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Spence and family.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present mail's advices extend to the 13th June. The P. and O. mail from London, April 27, arrived out on the 11th June. The *Japan Mail* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence:—

A telegraph wire, connecting the Kanagawa fort and the camp at Honmoku, is to be laid underground. The wire has already been laid as far as Sakuragi-cho through Takashima-cho.

A letter from Kagoshima states that about fifty policemen are stationed in the island of Sakurajima, where a handful of tobacco, worth about one tempo in Tokio, costs at least 8 sen; and one egg from 6 to 10 sen, while jinrikisha charges are 1 yen for 1 ri of travel.

An addition is to be made to the stock already on the Shimosa Farm by importations received from San Francisco by the *Belgic*. Mr. Ap Jones, who arrived in that vessel, has brought three mares and eleven head of yearling cattle. Of the mares two are three-year old bay Clydesdales in foal to a Percheron horse. The third is a three-year old thoroughbred bay mare. The cattle are of the short-horned Durham breed, and comprise seven heifers and four bulls, which were purchased from the ranches of Mr. Jesse D. Carr, of Salinas, and of Mr. Shippey, of Stockton. No trouble was experienced throughout the passage with any of the animals, which to the credit of Mr. Ap Jones and his subordinate in charge, Mr. Kay, have been landed in splendid condition. Four horses and twelve mares purchased in Kentucky, and a further number of shorthorns, &c., are expected to arrive by early steamers.

We are informed that the death of the Imperial General Nodzu, which, though often rumoured, has never been officially announced, actually took place some weeks since. He was really the only commander in whom the troops had any confidence, and there is no one on the side of the Government who is competent to fill his place.

Anton Williams, who, it will be remembered, was arrested whilst attempting to pass a forged \$500 note of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in February last, has now been set at liberty. When making his deposition, General Van Buren promised Williams that if his testimony led to the conviction of the principal offenders his own part in the crime would be leniently dealt with, and in the meanwhile he would be detained as a witness. The result confirming his Honour's anticipations, and the prosecutors meanwhile withdrawing their charge, Williams has accordingly obtained his freedom.

The trial of Peter Garhard Hansen for complicity in the forgery on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, took place on the 8th June, when the prisoner, by advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to the third count of the indictment, which runs as follows:—"Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood aforesaid further charges that Anton Bennett, alias Julius Hakon Kinchoff, at some time unknown to the aforesaid prosecutor, but before the said seventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, feloniously did forge a certain note of the Hong Kong and

Shanghai Banking Corporation, commonly called a bank-note, for the payment of five hundred dollars, with intent thereby to defraud. And Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood aforesaid further charges that the said Peter Garbard Hansen, before the said last-mentioned felony was committed, did maliciously and feloniously incite, move, procure, hire, counsel, aid, and abet the said Anton Bennett, alias Julius Hakon Kirchoff, the said last mentioned felony in the manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our Lady the Queen her crown and dignity." It will be seen that in this count the prisoner was charged that he did "incite, move, procure, hire, counsel, aid, and abet," in the felony, and it might perhaps appear that the sentence of hard labour for one year, which was passed on the prisoner, was a lenient one. It should be remembered, however, that Sir Edmund Hornby long ago laid it down as his opinion that one year's imprisonment out here was held as equivalent to three years at home, and probably the remembrance of this ruling influences the decisions of those who preside over criminal cases here, though we are inclined to think that in many instances the offender gets an undue benefit by this consideration.

It is said that the *samurai* of Tosa do not permit even a pilgrim to enter their province. Hitherto there were only about 400 troops garrisoned at Marugame, in the province of Sanuki in Shikoku, but a force of about 700 men has now been sent there from the garrison at Himeji. Pickets have been stationed on all sides of Marugame, and policemen belonging to that place have been sent to Awa and Tosa for purposes of investigation. A new fortress has been erected on Cape Wada, in Hiogo, perhaps as a defence against any assault that might be made from Shikoku. The garrison at Tempusan, Osaka, was reinforced by two companies of infantry on the 3rd June.

On the 29th May a frightful hail-storm visited the vicinity of Shirayama-mura, in the province of Mino. It was preceded by thunder and most violent rains. The hailstones were of enormous size, weighing three and four ounces, and caused terrible destruction to the crops of barley and young rice. A similar storm took place at Akimura, which nearly stripped the mulberry trees of leaves. There has, consequently, been great loss among the young silkworms.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes on the 8th June:—

There is nothing of any special interest to relate. The weather since the two hot days of last week has been fine, and the almost universal report is of promising crops. The wheat is almost ripe, and with a good yield of this the famine may be said to be ended in this region. From the more western provinces we hear that little or no rain has fallen, and there is little hope of a crop of anything; I do not know how reliable this report is, however. The more one knows of this country and its people the more does a mingled feeling of disgust and pity fill the heart. A patient, capable people, a rich and fruitful country in everything that pertains to resources for sustaining a large population and developing great power, China stands at zero, almost, in the world's scale. It is very sad, and very bad, and makes one's very heart sick to think of it. So much for moralising; I suppose the application is, let us each in his way do all he can to help on to a better day.

NANKING.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes under date of June 7:—

While recently passing along the Grand Canal we arrived at Wush just as an extensive fire, near the Catholic establishment, was in progress. The native fire companies did what they could with water and gongs to check the progress of the flames, but a large tract was soon in ruins. The fire spread so rapidly that a number of persons were unable to escape. Four charred bodies were taken from one house near us, and we hear of others, but did not learn the total number of lives lost. While the fire was in progress quite a number of those long-nailed and long-robed imbeciles, called gentry, repaired to the temple in the canal near by, known as the Hwang-p'u-twen, where they could quietly fan themselves and gaze unmoved upon the sufferings of others. At Ch'ang-chow we passed 5,000 Manchus from the north (some said Shantung) on their way to Hangchow.

Here, as well as at Wush and Soochow, war has been declared against the small cash with which Nanking is being flooded; but it is probable the Viceroy intends to take the matter in hand, for cash has just fallen to 1,140 per Mexican dollar, with a tendency to further decline, and one man who had established a private mint here is likely to lose his head very soon.

The wheat crop along the Grand Canal is remarkably good, but, though in that rich district there is an immense yield, it will all be needed in view of prospective distress nearer than Shantung, some of whose sufferers we met moving southward. After passing Tan-yaug we encountered the much-dreaded locusts. They were moving northward in such numbers that for miles the country seemed to be a living mass of insects.

From all that we can learn the scourge is likely to extend over a large tract of this province and Ngan-hui. The greatest anxiety prevails. For six weeks there has been no rain worth noting, and many have not been able to plant their rice crop, while others who planted early expect to lose it entirely. Prices are rapidly rising. Speculators in view of prospective famine are buying up the grain, and everywhere through the city can be seen "houses to rent." The chief products of Nanking are literati, and satin, and velvets. The former have suffered some inconvenience by the closing of opium dens for a year or more past, while those who manufacture silken goods all complain of hard times.

The Viceroy is praying for rain and ordering out the soldiers to fight the locusts, each of whom must slay five catties a day of these enemies. It is said that over 10,000 catties are daily brought into the city alone for inspection before being thrown into the river.

There was a slight fall of rain last night, but wholly inadequate; though we have hopes of more.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 17th June; no later mail from London had been received since the P. and O. mail of April 27, which arrived out on the 7th June.

The question which was many years ago set on foot of establishing waterworks for the foreign settlement has been agitated again, and the Municipal Council have obtained estimates from Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons, Glasgow, with the view apparently of proposing a scheme.

The report with reference to native and foreign theatres in the settlements has been published. It shows a fairly satisfactory condition of things as regards the foreign buildings which are used for purposes of public entertainment, but some very pertinent suggestions are made for improving the means of exit from Chinese theatres. The very inflammable material of which these are constructed renders greater precaution necessary in their case than in that of foreign-built houses; and the use of gas, which has lately come into vogue, increases the risk of fire, which was comparatively slight in the days of the oil lamps now superseded.

The *North China Daily News* confirms the news of the final conclusion of the Chinese Loan, though the terms which it mentions differ slightly from those previously spoken of. According to its information the negotiations which the Chinese have been carrying on have culminated in a loan of Tls. 5,000,000 from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, at 10 per cent. interest. This is understood to be at last definitively settled, and covers the loan of two-and-a-half millions previously spoken of; that is to say, five millions, and not seven-and-a-half millions, is the total amount they have borrowed.

The following copy of the letter which has been addressed by the Members of the Tsung-li Yamén to Mr. Seward, and the other foreign Ministers, acknowledging the contributions that have been sent by foreigners for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Shantung, has been published:—

Peking, 25th May, 1877

We have recently noticed a statement in the newspaper press that foreigners of all nationalities have raised contributions which had been sent for distribution to the famine district of Shantung, to the relief of the sufferers, thus manifesting their delight to do good and grant aid to all men without regard to race. We, the undersigned, have been exceedingly gratified at what we have heard, and now beg to return to them, through you, our expression of appreciation and thanks.

With compliments, &c., cards of all the Ministers.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following:—

In the Supreme Court, on the 11th June, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge, a case, Holliday, Wise, and Co. v. F. Carnie (sued as agent for J. M. Canny and Co.), came on for hearing. It was a claim for Tls. 1,715.85, balance of account on the sale of 86 bales of shirtings, at Chinkiang, by defendants for plaintiffs. Defendants did not appear, and judgment was entered for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest to date, and all costs, the latter, including Court fees amounting to \$195.15.

Mr. Holcomb, Secretary of the American Legation, has arrived from the north, en route for Nanking, whither, we understand, he will shortly proceed in an American gunboat, upon some official business.

The latest news here from Szechuen is that Mr. Gill had gone for a trip to Cheng-tu, where he purposed staying for a month, with the view of making some excursions in the neighbourhood. He took the celebrated FireWells and Brine Pits of Tse Liu Tsing on his way, which made the journey a little longer, but the result quite repaid him. He met with no incivility on the way, though at one or two places he was slightly crowded by people anxious to look at his dog—which seemed to be thought infinitely more wonderful than himself. The examinations were going on (16th May) in Cheng-tu, which was rather a nuisance, as they bring together a number of people of rather uncertain temper and behaviour, as students are in other countries; but no annoyance had been offered so far; and Cheng-tu is otherwise declared to be the pleasantest Chinese town yet visited. The Missionaries had news from Tatsienlu that an English expe-

pedition had left India for Lhasa and Szechuen. But as we have heard nothing of the kind here, we fancy the story must have arisen in the Chinese mind out of a knowledge of the clause authorising such an expedition, which finds place in the Chefoo Convention.

We are sorry to hear a report that Tseng Kwo-fan's eldest son has incurred the enmity of his countrymen in Hunan, through his pro-foreign proclivities. A correspondent writes:—"I learn to-day the following, which my native informant told me reached here yesterday. What truth there may be in it of course I cannot say, but from what I know of the individual in question, and the natives, or rather the literati, I am only afraid it is too true. Tseng Kwo-fan's son, as possibly you are aware, has a very strong leaning towards foreign ways. Apart from this, however, it appears young Tseng has been employed in his leisure time during his term of mourning, compiling a small pamphlet which he eventually issued broadcast through his native province of Hunan. In it he set forth in stronger language than was apparently considered justifiable his opinions regarding the superiority of Western civilisation over Chinese, and even went so far as to denounce Confucianism to a certain extent. For his good intentions, report has it, his house been burnt to the ground; and Tseng, to save his life, has had to flee to Peking. That is the tale as my native informant told me." It is just possible that the natives may be jumbling up Kwo Sung-tao's affair with Tseng's name.

The Missionary Conference have decided to omit Mr. Legge's essay on "Confucianism in Relation to Christianity" from the printed record of the proceedings, in deference to the wishes of some who regarded it as taking one side in the controversy respecting the term to be used for God in the Chinese language. Certain of the author's friends, however, members of the Conference and others, have deemed it their duty to publish the paper in a separate pamphlet.

A raid has been commenced by Ch'en, the Chinese Magistrate of the Mixed Court, upon the small cash used in the settlements at Shanghai. The *Courier* says that after issuing several proclamations without effect, and letting off several offenders who had been brought up, on their promising not to do so any more, he has now set the native police at work, and two hundred thousand of the condemned coins have been seized from the counters of various shops and impounded at the Mixed Court. Following the example of his colleague Tang at Soochow, Ch'en is going to melt them all down into copper, which will be confiscated for the benefit of the State.

HANGCHOW.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says:—

On my recent visit to Shanghai, when some ten miles from Hangchow, I came to a district extending about ten miles along the Canal, where the principal crop was poppies. I had no means of ascertaining the width of the country thus planted, but hear that it is not confined to the Canal; in fact, it is now being cultivated quite extensively just outside the north gate of this city. No measures are taken to put a stop to this plague, which not only impoverishes those using it, but is, I understand, one of the most exhausting crops ever put on the land. The large increase, or rather the introduction, of the poppy in this section, is owing to an influx of two or three thousand Wenchow citizens, who, abandoning their homes after the floods last year, migrated to this vicinity. Natives inform me that when the poppy is cultivated under mulberry trees, the exhalations so impregnate the leaves that silk-worms fed on them seem to become intoxicated, sicken, and die. Whether this be but an imagination or not, I cannot say. A native in this city is, I suppose, imposing on his poppy-growing neighbours. He says foreigners could not supply the Chinese market if they collected the opium by scraping it from the seed pod. He has discovered their plan, which is to boil down pod, stalk and leaves, and thus get twice as much opium as by the usual process. And he agrees to pay the grower twice the usual amount per acre for his crop. It is understood among the natives that the Chekiang Fu-tai intends imitating the Viceroy at Nanking, and trying to root out opium-smoking. This he hopes to do by shutting all shops except on the main thoroughfares, restricting these to doors three feet high, forbidding the use of beds, and compelling smokers to lie on the floor. He fears an uprising, it is said, were he to shut up all the shops at once. But by thus making opium-smoking disreputable, from the surroundings, he hopes to deter all who have any regard for respectability. All success to any effort to put a stop to such an evil! But, if rumour be true, his Excellency is not a member of a temperance society, though he might be with profit to himself.

The silk-growers and mulberry farmers are much discouraged this season in this vicinity, because of an epidemic that has in some cases destroyed eight-tenths of the first hatching of worms. Some families have not lost any, while their neighbours have lost almost all their stock. The origin of the trouble is unknown, but could hardly be attributable to the weather, for there has been a clear dry spell for four weeks.

The farmers are becoming anxious about their rice crops, as the thermometer has marked over 90 degrees in the shade these few days, with a clear sky and a hard soil.

WUHU.

The *Shanghai Courier* has the following:—

Our letters from Wuhu give a charming description of the place and people. The neighbourhood is not very lively—in fact, it is one of the sleepest, peace-fullest dreamiest places one can conceive; but the climate is good, and the more distant surroundings very pretty. The country is flat, with here and there a hill of sufficient height to relieve the monotony of the plain; while running along the right bank of the river there is a splendid stretch of natural green sward, which is just now principally used for quails. Among the more interesting features of the landscape there is a venerable pagoda, which escaped the ravages of the Tai-pings, and is now the abode of all sorts of birds, from kites to sparrows. We wish we could publish the delightful little sketch which accompanies this description. The people, too, are said to be singularly quiet and friendly. Foreigners are usually addressed in very respectable terms. Instead of being called yang kuei-tsze, they are almost invariably styled ta-jen, even the Consular constable being spoken of, or spoken to, as hsun-pu ta-jen—his Excellency the policeman. The other day as a foreigner was paddling up the creek in a canoe a little boy addressed him as lao-yeh (venerable sir), when his companion gave him a nudge, saying, "Don't call him lao-yeh; you should say 'ta-jen.'" This all tends to show the good feeling of the people towards the new residents. It is noticeable that children are the only ones who have ever used the objectionable term yang kuei-tsze, and they only very occasionally. We regret, however, to hear further bad news of the locusts, which now threaten to develop into a regular Egyptian plague. It is strange that there is always some part of the Empire suffering, either from famine, plague, inundation, or rebellion. The natives round Wuhu are digging holes to catch the young locusts, though, we believe, with but indifferent success.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* supplies the subjoined items of intelligence:—

Ting Futai is, we understand, about to pay another visit to Formosa. His Excellency will probably leave this port for Taiwan-fu at about the close of the current month.

A native boat was capsized on the 13th June, between Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s and the Custom House. Of three persons on board (all sampan people) only one was saved, the strength of the freshet precluding all possibility of a rescue.

Wen Yih, late Tartar-General of this province, is to be succeeded by K'iang Ch'un, a mandarin of some distinction as a soldier. It may be mentioned that the Tartar-General, though always a Manchu, is not necessarily a military man by profession.

Notwithstanding the reported refusal of the Foreign Consuls to hold official intercourse with the Tung Shang-chu, or Board of Foreign Trade, the Viceroy has, we are informed, appointed another officer to the presidency of that Board in lieu of Chen Taotai, who is about to leave for Peking.

The teamen at Hankow are said to have made very handsome profits on first crop Congou, averaging about Tls. 5 per picul; and a large supply of second crop leaf is consequently, and not unreasonably, expected. Foochow teamen have also been favoured beyond their most sanguine expectations, and a like result seems equally inevitable.

Rice is, we hear, now selling in the city at \$4 per picul. This time last year it was worth about \$3 per picul. The former price is considered excessively high, though as compared with quotations in many other parts of the country, especially in Shantung and Chihli, it may be termed moderate. The large supplies recently received will doubtless have some effect in checking any further marked advance in value.

Heavy rains up country have had the usual effect on the river, which has risen to such an extent during the past two days as to seriously interfere with ordinary traffic. The shipment of tea has been prohibited by several local insurance offices, and the supply of fresh fish has been greatly curtailed. These are the only inconveniences experienced so far.

The Taotai of Formosa has, we learn, issued a proclamation informing the people of the district between Takao and Taiwan-fu that a line of telegraph is to be constructed between those places, and warning the inhabitants to abstain from all interference with the work. Roads from the capital to different parts of the islands have been commenced, and an effort is being made to attract Chinese settlers from the mainland.

A special general meeting of members of the Fokkien Race Club was held on the 8th June, to consider Bye-Law No. 9, as adopted at the recent annual general meeting. After some discussion it was decided by a show of hands that the Bye-Law in question should read, "Weights for North China ponies of 12 hands, 9st. 10lb., with an increase of 3lb. per inch. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of a pony."

Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Tea Letter, dated Foochow, June 16, says:—

During the first four days of the week under review a steady business was transacted for England and the Colonies. Buying was restored to a standstill by the rapid rise of the river, and although floods to the extent of those experienced last season are not apprehended, yet a serious inundation of the country has taken place. The

rains are ceasing, and the interruption to business will probably be of short duration. Natives continue to assert that a short supply of first crop Teas is inevitable, estimates from the most reliable sources placing the probable deficit at 35,000 to 40,000 chests. There is no doubt that supplies are reaching us less readily than they did last season, but it may be that they are being kept back designally. The decline in the value of common Teas on the London market will probably cause such a range of prices to be established for the lower grades of first crop as will deter tea-men from heavy operations in the second, the bulk of which is looked upon now-a-days as common Congous. The following figures are worthy of notice:—

Last year the first steamer left on 9th June, with ... 2,250,000 lbs.

After which, owing to the floods, a gap of nine days took place

Between 18th and 30th seven steamers left, taking no less than ... 14,801,650 „

Making a total of first three weeks of the season of ... 10,801,650 „

This year the first steamer left on 26th May, and has been followed at fair intervals by four others with aggregate cargoes amounting to ... 9,302,650 „

Or, an export this year of this quantity, for the first three weeks, against last year, ... 16,801,650 „

Congous.—No fine Teas are now on offer. A drop of Tls. 3 per picul is noticeable on many settlements of good medium Kaisows. Flavoury kinds have given way Tls. 1 to 2, and in common purchases have been effected at a reduction of Tls. 2 to 3 on those made last week. The opinion expressed as regards the quality of the crop, in reports of 26th May and 2nd June, can now be fully confirmed,—the desirable parcels of all districts, with exception of Fock On, are considerably superior to last season's. Souchongs: A few of the most desirable chops have been taken at last year's rates. Oolongs: Small purchases are reported, without change in rates. Flowery Pekoes: Two chops have changed hands on more favourable terms. Scented Teas: Settlements show no change.

FORMOSA.

Referring to the reforms instituted by Ting Jih-chang recently in Formosa, the *North China Herald* states:—

We referred lately to two memorials in which Ting Jih-chang related the steps he had taken to reform the civil and military administration of Formosa. The *Peking Gazette* of the 31st May contains further proposals for amending the fiscal system, if system can be called a heterogeneous group of taxes which, like Topsy, have somehow "grown" under different administrations as the land became more settled. First there is to be a redistribution of certain land taxes which, owing to changes in the area and nature of the soil, produced by floods, inroads of the sea, and other natural causes, have come in process of time to bear inequitably upon the owners. Next it is proposed to abolish a host of miscellaneous taxes, which yield a very small return to the revenue, but are made engines of extortion and annoyance to the people. Certainly a more curious collection of imposts it would be difficult to imagine. Among them is one levied from the aborigines, who acknowledge subjection to the Chinese, but who, as they cultivate no rice land, cannot be called on to pay the grain tax. Their avocations are confined to deer-hunting and wheat or barley planting, and they accordingly pay a tax called the deer-skin and small rice levy, which the Governor thinks a fair one, and it partakes of the nature of a tribute to the Lord of the soil. There is a salt-tax collected from lands where fishing pools are owned, and an impost known as the sugar and plantation tax, which are also considered fair sources of revenue. "Though of a somewhat petty and inquisitorial character, they have at least the justification of being assessed upon actual sources of gain," and are incidentally compared with the grit-stone tax in Szechuen, and the hazel nut and chestnut taxes in Chihli!—both about the most curious objects to select for taxation that have ever occurred to a political economist. These taxes, however, as we said before, are voted legitimate. Those which are declared to be most objectionable are "a multitude of petty levies on the value of each utensil employed by the fishing population along the coast, such as landing or deep-sea nets, ropes, bamboos, fishing-stakes, &c., the oppressiveness of which is enhanced by their being levied through middlemen," who buy the privilege and add heavy percentages on their own account to the sums which they have to pay into the exchequer. Ting Futai's memorials represent an earnest intention of thoroughly reorganising the Government and placing the island on an equal footing with the districts of the mainland. The primitive taxes instituted by Koxinga, which suggest in themselves the state of society for which they were invented, are to be swept away, and proof of the progress of recent years is given in the Governor's remark that "the increasing revenue from *lokin* and Customs duties on the tea and camphor production which has sprung up of late years may be relied upon to compensate for the loss entailed upon the local exchequer; while the development of the mining industry in the north of the island will also add considerably to the local revenue."

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 23rd June; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The Legislature Council met on the 21st June, when the 'Companies Ordinance' was read for the second time and

passed. Chief Justice Smale, who it will be recollected opposed the measure on its first introduction, said while bowing to the decision of the Secretary of State he could not say he had altered his opinion, and that among those who thought as he did was Lord Knight Bruce. Seeing, however, the view the Home Government took of the Bill, he was willing to offer it his support and assistance.

Some sensation has been caused by a reported murder of a Chilian seaman in Gage-street; the matter was undergoing investigation when the mail left.

The *Daily Press*, alluding to the lorcha *Mandarin*, says that it is now about four years since the Chinese crew of that vessel mutinied, murdered the captain—an Englishman—and pirated the vessel and cargo. Disguised as a junk, the *Mandarin* has, it would appear, during all this time been trading along the coasts and up the rivers of Fohkien and Chekiang. The local authorities may or may not have been aware of her origin and of the character of the crew, but in any case it is difficult to imagine that they ever used any *bona fide* efforts to discover and capture the lorcha. The supineness of the Chinese officials is, however, in this case nothing unusual or extraordinary, and is traceable in great degree to the apathy of the British representatives in not more energetically demanding satisfaction for the murder, and the restitution of the stolen property. It really seems almost incredible that four years should have been allowed to lapse without any active steps being taken to bring the murderers of Captain Main to justice. Such is, unfortunately, the fact, however, and it certainly does not redound to the credit of the British representatives in China.

The fire brigade question has been further discussed, on the publication of the report of a Committee appointed some time back to investigate the subject, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ryrie, who was of opinion that a practical engineer would be of great use at fires, as he would be able to remedy any little defects in the engines on the spot. The Committee do not endorse Mr. Ryrie's views, and state that they do not think it expedient at the present time to make any change in the existing arrangements for the supervision of the Engineering department. But they are evidently agreed that the condition of the Government engines is not altogether satisfactory, and they strongly recommend "that boilers, similar to those now used in the Dockyard engines, be substituted without delay for those at present attached to the Government engines." They believe that the breakdowns of the engines are mainly attributable to the faulty principle upon which their boilers are constructed. In order that no unnecessary delay may take place in making the change, they advise that the boilers should be procured, if possible, in the Colony, thereby showing their appreciation of the urgency of the case.

The above-named paper gives the following items of news:—

We hear that it is probable the Rev. James Lamont will terminate his connection with Union Church in March next. His numerous friends will, we are sure, hope that he may be induced to reconsider his decision.

On the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, a Royal salute was fired at noon from the shore battery, the Royal Standard was hoisted at Government House, and the men-of-war in the harbour dressed ship.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending 31st May, is published in the local *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Amount
Oriental Bank Corporation	\$330,448
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	767,975
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	418,134
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,469,817
Total	\$2,986,374

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* Correspondent writes under date of June 21st:—

The wife of His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here from Hunan on the 18th instant.

News has arrived here of a sudden and remarkable rise in the river up at Lin Chow, about five days' journey from Canton. The water rose, it is said, to a height of about forty feet. Many hundreds of people were drowned and an immense amount of property was destroyed. The water has since sunk some fifteen feet, but is still very high.

The Chinese are proverbially careless with fire, and it is a wonder that more accidents do not happen with the kerosine lamps. On the 15th instant a shopman in a shop in the western suburb managed to capsize one of these lamps, and was so severely burnt that he died in great agony of his injuries the following morning.

On the 16th instant, the Old Men's Hospital, situated on the eastern side of the city, was attacked by a band of robbers. The aged inmates, whose infirmities and poverty should have protected them from such calamities, were plundered of goods to the value of fifty dollars, with which the bandits made off. One of the old almsmen was severely injured by the robbers, whose proceedings he ventured to dispute. The affair has been re-

ported to the authorities, but nothing more will be heard of it in all probability.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JUNE 22, 1877.

In one of my recent contributions to your journal I informed you that sixteen literati, natives of this province—Kwang-tung—had succeeded in taking the third literary degree at Peking. News has now come to hand from the Imperial capital to the effect that of the sixteen graduates in question eight have obtained the still higher degree of Han-lin or Doctor of Laws. The names of these successful candidates for the highest literary honours which China can confer upon her sons are being proclaimed daily by itinerant news-vendors not only from end to end of this great city, but also throughout the vast province of which it is the capital. The Cantonese are, as you may well imagine, highly delighted with the success which has crowned the literary labours of their fellow provincial men.

A few days ago a Tartar officer of high rank arrived here. He is surnamed Khat, and has been installed, in obedience to Imperial commands, as Brigadier Tartar General. It is said that he is an officer of great promise.

We have received further reports of most serious disasters arising from floods. Thus, for example, the prefectural city of Ling-Chow-Foo in this province, and which is situated at a distance of fifteen days' journey, by boat, from this place, has been literally destroyed by water. It appears that one of the great artificial embankments by which the river (on which the city in question stands) was enclosed, suddenly gave way, and the waters having now a free course, actually flowed, at a depth of several feet, throughout the length and breadth of the city and its environs. It is said, and apparently with great truth, that upwards of ten thousand persons have perished on this occasion. The Deputy Literary Chancellor of this great province, who was at Ling-Chow, conducting the examination of candidates for the first, or Bachelor of Arts, degree, was swept away with many others. His body, to the great grief of his relatives, who reside in this neighbourhood, has not yet been recovered from the waters. He was named Hong-Chan-Sow, and being a ripe scholar, was highly esteemed by a large circle of literary friends.

On the 15th inst. the Dragon-Boat Festival was celebrated, as usual, by the Chinese. The gathering, however, of dragon-boats and spectators was not so great on this, as on former occasions. This circumstance is attributed by many to the flooded state of the river. The few boats which did come to the front in order to do honour to the festival, and each of which was of great length, and constructed so as to resemble a dragon, were gaily decorated with flags, and well-manned. Their paddles, too, kept excellent time to the sound of drums and gongs. This festival was instituted several centuries before the Christian era, in honour of a highly popular Minister of State named Wat-uen. It appears that this official being grieved at the profligate conduct of his Sovereign, whom, after repeated attempts, he had utterly failed to reclaim from the error of his ways, resolved to commit suicide. This resolution he carried into effect by leaping headlong into the river Meiklo. This rash act on the part of this much-beloved minister was witnessed by several fishermen, who quickly rowed to the place, with the view of recovering, and, if possible, resuscitating his body. All their endeavours, however, in this direction proved futile. The people, nevertheless, with the view of showing their just appreciation of the memory of one who for his many virtues was so dearly beloved, went, as it were, in search of the missing body once annually—a custom which has been handed down to the present days. On the 18th inst. a festival in honour of Luung-moo, or the dragon's mother, was observed. On the day in question several of the principal inhabitants of this city repaired to a temple which is erected in honour of this goddess on the outskirts of the village of Hwang-Chukee, where, by prayer and offerings, they sought to ingratiate themselves into her good graces. This goddess, who flourished about the middle of the 14th century, is held in high esteem by the superstitious Chinese. Yesterday the Ha-chi, or festival of the Midsummer Solstice, was duly celebrated. At this celebration, restaurants in which, by visitors or guests, no other food than the flesh of dogs and cats is eaten, are very much frequented by men in all ranks and conditions of life. A dinner of dog's flesh on this auspicious day is supposed by the Chinese to promote health.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MANILA.

Advices from Sooloo to the 23rd of May have been received. The *Diario* of the 5th June state that shortly the fortifications, military quarters, and other works designed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the new Settlement there will be completed. After their completion the forts will be garrisoned by 300 men. The only allusion to the Moros in the published correspondents' letters states that it was dangerous to go beyond the Spanish lines unless a good watch was kept two weeks soldiers having been found beheaded on the 15th April, such crimes being committed by cowardly and treacherous

Moros upon isolated, helpless, and defenceless people. Another soldier was also found wounded.

Locusts have reappeared near several villages in Ilo Ilo, and were being given chase to by the labourers to free their fields from these voracious insects. By last accounts they had not done much harm there, and were pursued unceasingly. The sugar canes were looking exceeding well, notwithstanding the severe drought that had been prevailing.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars are circulating at Manila; they are lighter, rougher, and more coarsely made than the genuine article.

Small-pox had almost disappeared from Manila, the cases reported being very few.

On the 2nd, 6th, and 11th June, slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Manila and in several of the neighbouring provinces.

JAVA.

—o—
BATAVIA.

The *Handelsblad* of the 18th June says:—Trade continues dull. Manufactures are depressed, owing to over great stocks and want of markets, chiefly in consequence of the insolvency of retail dealers; but the natives also appear not to have money enough to spend much on clothing, so that Chinese dealers find no placing for their goods. In produce there has also been but little business done.

The *Jawasche Courant* states that Major General Diemont, the civil and military commanding officer at Atchin, had, owing to ill-health, been granted three months' leave of absence, and that Colonel Van der Heyden had been charged with the functions of General Diemont. No other news has since been received from Atchin.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 30th June; no later mail from London had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

On June 20 there died, at his patrimonial territory on Muar river, Johore, his Highness Sultan Ali Iskander Shah, Bin Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, aged about fifty-three years. Sultan Ali was, we believe, the eldest son of his Highness Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, with whom and with his Highness Datu Tumongong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah the final Treaty for the absolute cession of Singapore in full sovereignty was negotiated by Mr. John Crawford, on August 2, 1824. In 1840 Sultan Ali was recognised by the British Government as the successor of his father, Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, and entitled to all the late Sultan's property in Campong Glam, as well as other property and rights. Owing to differences between Sultan Ali and the then Tumongong of Johore, Daing Ibrahim, as to their respective claims to the revenue of Johore, it was considered advisable by the Straits Government that the Sovereignty of Johore should be vested in the hands of one Chief, who should exercise undivided authority over the whole country, and the Tumongong having been selected for the purpose, with the consent of the Governor-General of India, in March, 1855, a Treaty was arranged by Mr. Butterworth, Governor of the Straits Settlements, between the Tumongong and the Sultan, under the terms of which the latter, in consideration of the sum of \$5,000, and a monthly pension of \$500, ceded to the Tumongong absolute sovereignty over Johore. Since that date his Highness has lived a quiet life, sometimes in Singapore and sometimes in his territory of Kessang or Moar.

An attempt, which happily failed, has been made to pass some 1,200 spurious dollars at the Chartered Mercantile Bank. It seems two Chinese women presented themselves and asked for a draft on Hong Kong for the above amount, tendering the spurious coin in payment. The dollars looked quite right, but the practised ear of the Shroff at once detected a slight difference in the ring. Two hundred dollars were piled on the bank counter, and pronounced by the Shroff to be all bad. Upon hearing this the women at once decamped in a hack gharry in which they came, before they could be seized, or rather perhaps before it was realised that they had deliberately attempted to pass forged dollars. It is satisfactory to be able to state that they were followed without delay, and that they were seized. They are now in custody with all the dollars, awaiting examination. The counterfeit coin consists of American Trade and Mexican dollars, and the imitation is simply perfect; in fact, were it not for the "ring," detection would be almost impossible.

Salangore, it is satisfactory to learn, continues to progress in its course of financial prosperity. Captain Douglas has made good his promise of some months ago about the issue of Bonds for the outstanding State Debt. The interest on the Salangore State Debt, at the rate of 3 per cent. for the current half-year, will be paid by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on or after the 2nd July, and double that amount will be available towards the Sinking Fund, to pay off the principal of the Debt, as was explained in the Financial state-

ment regarding the Native States laid before the Legislative Council some time ago.

The following acting appointments in the Medical Department are gazetted:—Dr. T. I. Rowell, as Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, from the 1st July; Dr. M. F. Simon, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Malacca, as Colonial Surgeon, Singapore, vice Dr. A. F. Anderson, absent on leave from the 5th July; Army Surgeon W. J. Campbell, Army Medical Department, as Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Malacca, vice Dr. Simon, from the 5th July.

A match at bowls for a handsome silver cup, given by the Maharajah of Johore, has been played in the Tanlin Club. There were six competitors and the cup was won by Mr. C. Stringer, with a score of 977, the next highest score being 970, made by Mr. L. J. R. Glass.

His Siamese Majesty's steam corvette *Siam Mongkut* (Siamese Crown), Captain A. de Richelieu, from Penang, anchored in the roads on the 29th June, *en route* to Bangkok, with his Excellency Phrae Nai Wee, who commanded the Siamese forces lately sent to Tongkah to suppress the disturbances there.

The 28th June being the fortieth anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, was observed as a holiday at all the Government offices. The flagstaffs at Fort Canning and Mount Faber were gaily decorated with flags, with the Royal Standard at the main, and a Royal salute was fired from Fort Canning in honour of the day.

The report for 1876 of the Raffles Institution is a very satisfactory one, showing that the institution is in a fairly flourishing way, financially and otherwise.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SINGAPORE, JUNE 28, 1877.

Like most old residents (we have no "oldest inhabitants" here) I cannot help wondering how long the existing state of official chaos will last in this benighted colony. We have one judge (*Acting* Chief Justice) to do the work of three; and he, it is more than rumoured will in a few days apply for leave to recruit energies which should never have been subjected to the strain put upon them. Really the neglect of the Colonial-office to send out—not to appoint—proper judges in these settlements is a crying shame, and I hope you will "telegraph" the authorities unmercifully until they see the error of their ways. Not that this is our only grievance. We labour here under what may be called the "acting" nightmare, except that there is no blessed waking to prove that it is all a dream. We have an *acting* Governor to begin with. Then we have an *acting* Inspector general of Police, an *acting* head of the P.W. Department, an *acting* Assistant Colonial Secretary, and up to a few days ago an *acting* Police Magistrate. Next we have an *acting* Protector and an *acting* Assistant Protector of Chinese Emigrants or Immigrants, while as regards junior appointments they are *acting* by the score. The only real fixture seems to be the Colonial Secretary, which, as he is a most able man, is fortunate for the Colony, but places him on such a pinnacle of unapproachable permanence as to make people somewhat unduly envious of his good fortune. "ACTA EST" should be the motto of the Straits Government, as the public at least are decidedly "done" by the way in which berths are filled. But how can you expect an "acting" man to take a real interest in his work?

Grievance No. 101 (I allow 100 more or less for the appointments, as Penang and Malacca go snacks in the mal-arrangements referred to) is undoubtedly the water-works. How Singapore contrives to exist on its present supply without becoming the constant scene of battle on the part of the public, of murder as regards the officials responsible, and of sudden death on the part of two-thirds of the native inhabitants, passes my understanding. People tell me that if I have water enough for myself I should be contented. Precisely! That's Singapore all over. "Each for himself, and"—but I won't finish the quotation. You cannot, I fear, help us in this matter. Its fetich, alias municipal, and all the newspapers in the world won't effect a municipal question. The worst of it is that nearly all our ill-administered municipal matters are "questions." Why are the streets allowed to be filthy? is one. Why is the canal allowed to air its stenches daily? is another. Why are the Chinese rascals who infest the Settlement allowed to neglect the commonest rules of hygiene? is a third. I could easily fill a column with such questions; but *cui bono*; not to yours or mine, so I subside.

What is the S. S. Association about? people are asking, and the (Hibernian) echo persists in answering "Nothing!" Pray stir it up. You know best whether praise or blame is the proper dose. Perhaps crediting it with virtues it has not will rouse its members to exertion. Perhaps it requires a remonstrance *à la* Boatwain Chucks, beginning with studied politeness and ending with "damnatory clauses" enough to make its hair, metaphorically speaking, stand on end. At all events try something for your end of the line. Out here our lively evening sheet keeps the ball fairly well rolling, though it seldom succeeds in scoring a pin.

Our Mr. Reed, the Nestor, &c., &c., of Singapore, has gone home on a short visit. He is an able man, but has fright of the Chinese on the brain, and has done his best to defeat the most sensible piece of legislation yet introduced, the Immigrants Bill,

which will, it is hoped, put a stop to abuses which only pass unnoticed because a certain few of the mercantile community persist in backing up the dirty, insolent, ill-dressed scamps who, if at home in China, would speedily be taught their proper places. Mind, I have nothing to say against the really respectable Chinese residents, except that they are inclined to what negroes call "sassiness" and persist in making themselves ridiculous by combining wide awakes with coolie jackets, which renders the pigtail a somewhat grotesque finish to what politeness bids us call a man and a brother. I see the *Straits Times* has taken up the subject in a rather trenchant way. Its audacity is to be commended. Meanwhile it is a pity that it has not commenced a crusade against the secret societies which the inconceivable weakness of former Governments has actually recognised, though they are alike opposed to the laws of China and those of Great Britain—their sole aim being to create an *imperium in imperio*, and to set the law at defiance. A good deal of nonsense is talked about what would happen if an abolition policy became the order of the day—those who so talk forgetting, or not knowing, that John Chinaman is like everybody else, and always gives way when he finds it is of no use to resist—only it must be quite clear that resistance is really useless. A strong Government could probably do more in the way of repressive measures with a Chinese population than with any other. I see that at Hong Kong even the lawyer, Mr. Ng. Achoy, is not exempted from the law which obliges every Chinaman to carry a pass and light after nine p.m. If that's not restrictive legislation, what is? And yet we hear nothing of riots at a place where, if any, Chinese influence should be at its acmé.

People are wondering what the newly-appointed "Protectors" are going to do in this committee. At present they don't seem to be doing much that meets the public eye; but that may be an official virtue. No doubt a good deal will depend on their discretion; but if they are to put down existing abuses they should be told to go ahead. Time, I suppose, will show if they are of any use.

The report of the Raffles Museum has just been published, and as it exists only by report—unless a few spears and geological specimens constitute a museum—that is all right. But it really seems a shame that at so admirable a centre for collection nothing should have been done. Somebody wants "stirring up" in this connection evidently.

Heavy rains having recently fallen, cholera has decreased in the native town, for which Heaven and not the municipality has to be thanked.

The following amusing article appears in the *Singapore Times* with reference to the ridiculous costumes affected by the Chinese, which I have mentioned above:—

As the Chinese community is the largest in the Settlements, we may perhaps usefully draw attention to a hint sent us by a correspondent regarding a minor but not quite unimportant matter affecting our Celestial fellow-colonists. "Why," he asks, "do the Chinese residents of Singapore, who possess so comfortable and respectable a national dress, persist in transfiguring themselves into the semblance of the *sinia* who are to be found usually accompanying Italian organ-grinders at home?" Without taking the responsibility of his uncomplimentary *sinia*, we are willing to admit that the dress of the average well-to-do Singapore Chinaman is in the highest degree ridiculous. In place of the neat and graceful robe worn by every respectable Chinese in his native land when he makes his appearance in public the dress here adopted is a combination of that of the low caste servant and the European stable-boy. A coolie's short coat, no stockings, and a billy-cock hat form (especially when found in company with a styli-b equipment and a Havana cigar) about as absurd a costume as any which could be devised. And we can assure our Chinese friends that, although politeness leads Europeans to conceal the mirth which such a garb causes, the dress in question excites only the smile of the old inhabitant and the unbidden laughter of the new-comer.

There is no possible excuse for this voluntary self-degradation on the part of the Chinese, and it might be well that some of their leading men, who adhere to the becoming long robe and skull cap, which alone suits the native style of head-dress, should exert their influence in favour of reform. The matter is of course quite immaterial to us and to our European readers. But if the Chinese wish to be properly respected, they must respect themselves. It is, moreover, pretty well-known in the Straits that no servant would be allowed to enter the presence of his Chinese master on any formal occasion, such as the reception of friends, a dinner party, &c., dressed in the way in which the leading Chinese habitually appear, not only in public, but when calling on European friends. Their practice in this matter is, therefore, liable to misconception and might be termed insulting, though politeness to a guest does not allow a manifestation of annoyance. Moreover, no Chinese calls on his native friends in Singapore except in proper dress, and why this civility should not be shown to the ruling nationality it is hard to say. At present it is put down to an absence of good breeding, though most probably it arises from an idea that foreigners do not care about such matters. There is a proverb in most European languages that "the tailor makes the man," and in China itself, a similar saying (as we learn from Scarborough's interesting work on Chinese proverbs) teaches that, "As a house needs man to set it off, so a man needs clothes." Another Chinese saying is, "Dress makes the gentleman or lady," while numerous others inculcate respect to constituted authority and politeness to acquaintances. When a large class of the community are habitually spoken of as "appearing like coolies," there is something wrong, and we, in common with all who wish to see our Chinese fellow residents enjoy reasonable respect and influence, think it only fair to them to point it out. They may rest assured that,

unimportant as the matter seems, the existing disinclination to, in any way, recognise them as equals arises from this neglect of a rule of politeness which would in China itself stamp them as people unworthy of consideration.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRENNER—On the 19th June, at Hong Kong, the wife of John Brenner, R.N., of a son.
BRONCKE—On the 30th July, at Cedar Lodge, Denmark-hill, the wife of O. A. Broncke of a daughter.
BRONCKE—On the 29th July, at West Kirby, Cheshire, Mrs. T. Bronckebank, Jun., of a daughter.
BULLOCK—On the 29th July, at 35, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W., the wife of Frederick Bullock of a daughter.
KENNY-HENRY—On the 29th July, at the Chilterns, Weston Turville, Tring, the Lady Jane Kenney-Henry, of a son.
LUCAS—On May 30th, at Koko, the wife of Henry Lucas, of a son.
MACCOLL—On the 13th June, at Batavia, the wife of Archibald MacColl, of a daughter.
FOULSEN—On the 10th June, at Shanghai, the wife of C. Foulson, of a son.
STEWART—On the 10th June, at Shanghai, the wife of W. Stewart, of a son.
TURNER—On the 14th July, the wife of Mr. John Henry Turner, of No. 15, Broad-street, and Warabrough Villas St. Philip and St. James's Oxford, of a daughter.
WHEATLY—On the 28th July at 143, Adelaide road, South Hampstead, the wife of Francis Wheatly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURNE—Inquis.—On the 16th June, at Hong Kong, by the Rev. James Lamont, Edward Burne, to Jessie, daughter of J. Inglis.
CAMERON—Duffin.—On the 25th July, at St. Luke's Church Cheltenham, by the Rev. W. Aston, Donald Mait Cameron, eldest son of the late Major Donald Mait Cameron, 3rd Buffs and 9th regt., and grandson of the late Robert Griesbach, of Glasgow, B. Inst. J.P., D.L., to Florence, second daughter of the late Adam Duffin of Belfast, Ireland.
CRADWICK—Werner.—On July 17, at E-mancue Church, Maiden-hill, by Rev. Canon Spence, M.A., Principal of the Theological College Gloucester, and Vicar Elect of St. Pancras, London, assisted by the Rev. J. Gosset Tanner, M.A., Vicar, Edward Taylor, youngest son of the late John Chadwick of the Heights, near Rockdale Lancashire, to Mary Frances (Minnie), eldest daughter of Alexander Wheeler, of 8, Northwick Terrace, Maiden-hill.
CRADWICK—Edwards.—At the British Consulate, Tientsin, by the Rev. W. B. Hodges, Hector Cowie of the C.M.S.N. Co., to Julia Edwards, of Montrose.
HAWKINS—Gibbins.—On the 1st of August, at the parish church, Clapham, Rev. W. W. Hawkins, British Chaplain of Fo Chow, China, to Kate, elder daughter of the late Philip Leyburn, of Clapham-road.
VICKERS—Hargreaves.—On the 26th July, at Gues II, Staffordshire, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John Till, Vicar, Valentine Winby Vickers, of Olley Grove, Staffordshire, and Cragdon, Montgomery-hire, to Ellen Gertrude Grant, eldest daughter of Major Hargreaves, of Knightley Grange, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

CHADWICK—On the 31st July, aged 55, Louisa, the beloved wife of David Chadwick, M.P., The Poulars, Herne-hill and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bow, of Broughton, Manx-hill.
LITTRAY—On the 30th July, at Rungate, Emma, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-General Littray, aged 81 years.
NORIE—On the 26th July, Henry Noble, of 87, Ebury-street, Euston-square.
NELSON—On the 18th May, at Nazasaki, William Nelson, a native of Germany, second officer S.S. *Tokio Maru*, in the 35th year of his age.
REUTER—On the 5th June, at Yokohama, Heinrich Reuter, of Hanover, aged 31 years.
SANFORD—On the 27th July, at Evesham, John Langton Sanford, Barrister-at-law, aged 55.
SKINNER—On the 21st July, at 7, Grosvenor-place, Bath, Major Thomas Skinner, C.M.G., late Commissioner of Public Works, Ceylon, in his 74th year.
STODD—On the 21st July, at his residence, No. 2, Hyde-park-gardens, Edward Stodd, formerly of Trincom, Bengal, aged 57.
THOMAS—On the 25th May, at Nagasaki, Charles Thomas, aged 38 years, a native of Marseilles.
VIENNA—On the 22nd inst., at Singapore, A. Vienna, aged 33 years.
WARREN—On the 20th July, at 16, Manchester-square, Samuel Warren, Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., Master in Lunacy, aged 70.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, JULY 28.—Manchester Goods quiet; Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs., Tls. 1.8.8. Silk; unchanged.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG HONG, JULY 28.—Manchester Goods, flat; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, \$2.30; Fair Medium; Bengal Cotton, \$12½. Total export of Tea to date, 75,000,000 lbs.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.
At SHANGHAI.—From New York, July 28, Coldstream; from London, 31, Glenroy (str.); from Greenock, Aug. 1, Isle of Erin.
At HONG KONG.—From London, July 28, Athol (str.); from Cardiff, June 19, A. S. Davis; July 28, George; Aug. 1, Maid Marian, Galatea, Pilgrim; from Antwerp, July 28, Penshaw; from Liverpool, Aug. 1, Stentor (str.); from New York, Benefactor.
At BATAVIA.—From Newcastle, June 19, Fiery Cross; from Cape Town, 24, Kentish Tar; from Fremantle, 25, Macquarie.
At ANJER.—From Cardiff, Aug. 1, Walmer Castle.
At SINGAPORE.—From Sunderland, June 23, Charlton (str.); from Cardiff, July 28, Leonora; from San Francisco, 28, Fleur de Lis; from Shields, Aug. 2, Swiftsure; from Bordeaux, 2, Isabelle; from Liverpool, 2, Alice Ritaon.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, June 10, Priam (str.); 14, Menzaleh (str.); July 31, Glenfalloch (str.).
From HONG KONG.—For London, June 17, Priam (str.), 21, Menzaleh (str.); for Sydney, 19, Helena.
From SINGAPORE.—For London, June 25, Priam (str.); 29, Beatrice, Emilio V.; for Boston, 29, Mohican; for Marseilles, 27, Margot.

FREIGHTS (BY TELEGRAM).

At Shanghai.—£2 10s. to London and New York; tonnage excessive.
At Hong Kong.—30s. to London. **At Manila.**—30s. to London. **At Singapore.**—30s. to London. **At Java.**—To U.K. or Continent, 57s. 6d.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
June 8	Weidenhijelm	New York	Order
"	Davina	Batavia	Sandyhook
"	Lauksborough	New York	Samarang
"	Sir Lancelot	London	Shanghai
" 9	Schunhorst	Cape Town	Singapore
"	Nicoletto	Meeuwenbay	Sourabaya
"	Caroline	London	Yokohama
" 11	Agate	Shanghai	New York
"	Louise	Batavia	Aden
"	Alcestis	Cardiff	Chefoo

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

In the Manchester Market, with a limited inquiry and flat Cotton market, symptoms of weakness have appeared. Both manufacturers and spinners seem inclined to give buyers some advantage in price, and this is mostly apparent in regard to Yarns, but so far the possible concessions have not been tested, the few offers actually made being still on too low a scale for business to result.

The board of the Jinman Steam Shipping Company have agreed to an interim dividend of 8 per cent. for the past half-year; £2,000 is to be carried to boiler and renewal accounts, and the balance to the next account.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, JULY 29.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon*, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day. She brings seventy passengers and a general cargo, including bales of silk, 14,000 packages of tea, and 625 packages of sundries for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer *Indus*, due in London on or about the 14th August.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 27.—GALLE, JULY 23.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Hoogly*, with the mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Suez and Marseilles, one day early.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 27.—GALLE, AUG. 2.—The P. and O. Company's steamer left at eight A.M. to-day, for Suez, with the Indian, China, and Australian mails, and specie to the value of £440,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 29.—GALLE, JULY 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Irakoudy*, from Marseilles, July 1, has arrived here, and proceeds for Singapore to-morrow.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—August 2, at London, Soffid Johannesson, from Singapore; 1, at Falmouth, Ophelia, Efford, from Rangoon; 2, at Liverpool, P. R. Hazeltine, Herriman, from Rangoon; Euryome, Grey, from Rangoon; July 31, at Yarmouth, Hattie G. Hall, Carter, from Bangoewang; at Brouwershaven, Maria P., Canepa, from Rangoon; 3, at St. Nazaire, Tamerlaine, Bailey, from Java; August 3, at London, Tros, Olsen, from Rangoon; Cumberland, Thorn, from Moulmein; at Falmouth, Mary Ann, Valerius, from Rangoon; Antares, Lewis, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—August 1, from Cardiff, Attivo, Revera, for Singapore; 2, from New York, Edith, Manson, for Singapore; August 2 from London, Falcon, for Hong Kong; from Penarth, Pelicano, for Singapore.

CASUALTIES.—The Ethan Allen, from Singapore, for New York, has put into Mauritius leaky. The cargo is slightly damaged, and is being discharged. Topsides require caulking.

The Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic* is reported to have been off Cape Santaro, Van Diemen's Straits, on the 25th ult., having lost propeller.

THE REV. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS.—We regret to hear—by telegram from Amoy—of the death of this well-known missionary clergyman. In alluding to the sad event the *Scotsman* says:—An attack of cholera lasting a few hours terminated his useful life at the age of about fifty-five. Dr. Douglas was a ripe Oriental scholar, and has prepared a Chinese dictionary of great value. A man of much general culture, he was noted for the devotion with which, in association with his friend and compatriot the Rev. William Burns, who died some years ago, he devoted his life to the missionary cause. Dr. Douglas was the senior missionary in China of the Presbyterian Church of England, and a brother of Principal Douglas, of the Free Church College, Glasgow.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.—In the House of Commons on the 30th ult. Sir C. Dilke asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was now in a position to state to the House the decision which had been arrived at by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention; and whether any further papers on this subject would be presented before Parliament rose. Mr. Bourke said Her Majesty's Government had at length received a report from Sir Thomas Wade upon the whole question of the Chefoo Convention, but it would be impossible to present it until the Government of India had had an opportunity of perusing it.

Captain C. J. Wilkinson has been appointed Superintendent at the P. and O. Company's establishment, Calcutta, in succession to the late Captain Lovell.

MR. JAMES ASLEURY, M.P., has left London for Constantinople and the seat of war.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The present mail brings the satisfactory intelligence that the prospects of some severe epidemic breaking out in consequence of the misery induced by the late famine in the North are diminishing. By the latest accounts from Chefoo, fever was abating, and no bad cases had shown themselves of late. It appears, however, that matters were still of a critical character, and that great care will be required to avoid the future spread of fever. Over two hundred patients had been received into the hospital recently erected, and it had been necessary also to refuse admittance to a large number. Every precaution was, however, being taken to keep the worst cases apart in matsheds erected near the hospital, and it may be hoped that by these means the epidemic may be kept within limits and the people recover gradually from the sad and emaciated condition into which they had been reduced. From Canton, however, the news of disasters is even worse than what was known at the date of last mail's departure. Terrible accounts are given in all directions of the loss of life and property caused by the floods, and our correspondent at Canton states that at the city of Lingchow-foo one of the artificial embankments has given way, and that the irruption of the waters has caused the death of some ten thousand people. An extensive fire, causing the loss of several lives, has taken place at Nanking. The scourge of locusts is still continuing, and it is expected it will extend over a large portion of the Chekiang Province and Ngan-Hwai. Great anxiety prevails there, and the price of rice is rapidly rising. The letter from the Chinese Ministers, with reference to the aid afforded by foreigners to the sufferers from the famine, has been published, and affords very satisfactory evidence of the good feeling existing at Peking at the present time; and of the good effects which have been produced by this charitable action. Mr. Gill has proceeded to the neighbourhood of Cheng-tu, in Szechuen; the natives generally showed themselves of a friendly disposition. Missionaries in that province stated that an English expedition had left India for Lhasa. At Shanghai the question of establishing waterworks has again been brought forward. In Hong Kong the Companies' Ordinance which was some time back referred home has been passed, with the amendments suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The news brought from Japan still represents matters connected with the rebellion as in a very undecided state. There have been reports of various disturbances in new districts, but they do not appear to have been verified. Enough, however, has come out to show that matters were far from being settled. Much disquietude was said to prevail at Tosa. A very severe thunderstorm has visited the neighbourhood of Shirayama, in the province of Mino; causing great damage. Peter Garhard Hansen, one of those concerned in the forgery some time back of Hong Kong and Shanghai bank notes, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour. Some of the papers are inclined to think the sentence too lenient.

From the Straits Settlements we learn that the appointment of Principal Civil Medical Officer, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Randell, has been conferred upon Dr. T. J. Rowell. An attempt has been made to pass a large quantity of spurious dollars at the Singapore branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The death is announced of H. H. Ali Iskander, ex-Sultan of Johore. From Manila it is announced that the buildings designed for the accommodation of the garrison at Sooloo are approaching completion. Some damage had been done in the sugar plantations of Ilo Ilo by locusts. Counterfeit Mexican dollars had been detected in circulation at Manila. Slight shocks of earthquake had been felt in several districts in the Philippines. The advices from Java report continued dullness of trade at Batavia. Major General Diemont, commander of the Dutch forces at Atchin, has been granted leave of absence, and is replaced temporarily by Colonel Van der Heyden.

CHINESE LOANS.

ACCORDING to the last advices from China the arrangements which have for some time past been spoken of with reference to a loan have been completed, or are on the eve of completion, and the terms have been settled for the total amount required, namely, Tls. 5,000,000, or say about £1,400,000. Should these figures be confirmed, the sum which is to be raised will not be very large as national loans go, nor is it likely to be burdensome to an Empire possessing so much wealth as China, provided, as will no doubt be the case, that due steps be taken for the proper administration of the finances as well as for specially providing for the interest on the loan itself. That it has been possible to effect an Imperial loan at all in China is a satisfactory evidence of progress in centralisation, and there can be no doubt that this is so far a step in the right direction and may probably open the door to a further adjustment of financial matters to the general benefit of the country. The great difficulty which China has always had to contend against has not been any want of resources but a want of the means of bringing them under the control of the Imperial Government. The wealth of the country is, beyond any question, enormous, and can, by a due development of the resources, be vastly increased. But the system under which provincial and even local officials exercise undivided authority has prevented the Central Government from obtaining anything like the full benefit of the taxation which the country has borne. To some degree this state of things has been ameliorated by the introduction of the Inspectorate of Maritime Customs, which has had the effect of placing the funds obtained from foreign trade, if not completely in the hands, at least under the control and direction, of the Peking authorities; and an extension of this system to inland taxation—a plan which has more than once been suggested, and will, it is to be hoped, in time be acted upon—would, there can be hardly any reasonable doubt, make China one of the most prosperous countries in the world in respect to national finance.

Some feeling of disappointment has been expressed that while China is entering upon a system of loans, she has not made a corresponding advance in material improvements; but we are disposed to think that these somewhat gloomy views are not in reality sustained by the actual facts. No doubt it is to be regretted in some points of view that material progress in China advances by somewhat slow degrees; and to a superficial observer there may appear to be reason for disappointment when we note the avidity with which Japan has of late years adopted European improvements of all kinds. But there is something more solid in the over-tardiness of China than in the over-precipitateness of Japan. If she is slower, we cannot but feel that she is at the same time surer. That she has leaned somewhat more than might perhaps appear desirable to improvements in the direction of armaments cannot be denied; but the necessity for such improvement apart from any question of external war is manifest; and the advantage which the Chinese Government will obtain in maintaining internal order by having stronger forces at its command must be apparent when the difficulties they have laboured under in this direction are borne in mind. It would be an error to imagine that the Chinese Government are not alive to the necessity of advancing and of adopting modern appliances; but they naturally wish to see clearly how to do so without running the risk of weakening their governing power; and are gradually feeling their way to introduce modern improvements in some manner that will prevent a violent disturbance of the existing order of things. Provided they can do this—and there can be no doubt that it is only a question of time—they will, in the opinion of those best able to judge, be willing to enter upon a course of material improvement, of the advantages of which they cannot at the present day fail to be convinced. There are already signs that China is no longer disposed to look with supercilious contempt upon all that is foreign; but that she is, on the other hand, determined to introduce foreign appliances, such as railways, only gradually, and only in such a way as will make it certain that she can control them. This fact in reality augurs favourably rather than

otherwise for the stability of the Government, the consequent security of the loans which may be contracted, and for ultimate success in the introduction of such means of developing the vast mineral and other resources of the country which to the present day lie almost untouched.

DELAY upon delay appears to be the order of procedure adopted by the Government with reference to the Chefoo Convention. According to a statement made by the Under-Secretary of State, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Monday last, it seems that now that Sir THOMAS WADE has at last sent in his memorandum, the matter is to be referred to the Indian Government, and "no decision can be arrived at until their opinion upon it is ascertained." How much further delay this may be considered to portend it is impossible to conceive; but although we are fully alive to the wisdom of not hurrying a Government as well as that of not hurrying a judge, we cannot but feel that the public generally, and especially those interested in China affairs, have just cause for complaint at the unprecedented delay which has occurred in this instance. It was certainly a sufficient trial of patience to have to wait for the memorandum of Sir THOMAS WADE, and this patience is to be further taxed while we now wait for the opinion of the Indian Government. This of course makes it impossible for the subject to be discussed this session, and we may therefore conclude that there will be at the very least another six or nine months' delay. After all this time the Convention ought assuredly to be little short of perfect.

A CORRESPONDENT at Singapore calls attention in an amusing but nevertheless thoughtful manner to the large number of "acting" officials in that Colony. The grievance is an old one, not only in Singapore but in Hong Kong and other colonies, where it seems to be the rule that every office shall be so constituted that the head of it may be away on long leave while his deputy does his own duty and that of the head as well, receiving half his own salary and half of his superior's, while the other half is paid to the head while away. The arrangement is thus calculated to suit everyone but the public, who have a right to object to it when absences are of such frequent occurrence. Leave of absence from time to time is of course a necessity, especially in tropical climates; but the principle is often carried beyond all reasonable bounds. It would certainly seem that there is something wrong in a Colony where all the officials are acting except one.

WE regret very much to notice that the question, which it was hoped some time back had been set at rest, of having the billiard-rooms at the Foochow Club open on Sunday has again been mooted, and we fully endorse the opinions on this subject expressed by a correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere. In addition to the reasons which he urges, the force of which will be felt by all who have had practical experience of what life in the Far East is, it should be borne in mind that it becomes Englishmen abroad to remember their national customs and to put into practice their national virtues. No doubt it may be argued that the action of a club is a private matter; but in a small place like Foochow "the Club" is only another name for the large majority of the community, and its action in a matter of this kind would influence almost every resident in the place. We trust, therefore, that the question may be now considered finally disposed of.

WE learn that the statement made in the China paper, a short time since to the effect that the second Chinese Envoy would probably be appointed to Germany is well founded, and that LIU-TAH JEN will shortly proceed to that country as Chinese Minister.

MR. J. B. PHEAR, late member of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, vacant by the death of Sir W. JACKETT. Mr. PHEAR is a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1854.

THE CHINA TRADE.

The Report on the Trade at the Treaty Ports of China for the year 1875, which has recently been issued by the Inspector General of Maritime Customs, forms one of the most valuable series of papers which has been published on the subject. In addition to the usual statements from the different ports it contains an elaborate report from Mr. Kopsch, the officiating statistical secretary at Shanghai, on the whole trade, both home and foreign. This paper, which has been compiled with great care, gives in a small compass an excellent idea of the China trade, and will be found of great interest not only by them directly connected with China, but by all who desire to form an idea of the commerce carried on by that country. Mr. Kopsch states that the average value during the past ten years, 1866-1875, of the direct Foreign trade of China, as carried on at the treaty ports in Foreign bottoms and Chinese steamers registered at the Customs and restricted to trading to the open ports, amounted to Hk. Tls. 128,717,201; or Hk. Tls. 65,993,875 as the value of net imports, and Hk. Tls. 62,723,326 representing the value of exports to Foreign countries. Since 1866 the total value of the direct trade has fluctuated from Hk. Tls. 114,617,526, the lowest, in 1867, to Hk. Tls. 142,605,174 in 1872, but the latter figures have not since been equalled. During the year under review (1875), the total value of the direct Foreign trade amounted to Hk. Tls. 136,716,176 (£42,261,568), divided in nearly equal proportions between net imports, Hk. Tls. 67,803,217 (£20,959,272), and exports, Hk. Tls. 68,912,929 (£21,302,296).

The total Customs Revenue for the year 1875 amounted to Hk. Tls. 11,968,109, which is about Tls. 500,000 over that of the previous year. The above sum was collected in the following proportions from the different treaty ports, viz.:—The northern ports of Newchwang, Tientsin and Chefoo collected Hk. Tls. 861,577; the Yangtze ports of Hankow, Kiukiang and Chinkiang, Hk. Tls. 2,422,506; Shanghai and Ningpo, Hk. Tls. 4,102,620; the Formosan ports, Hk. Tls. 276,931, and the southern coast ports, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton, Hk. Tls. 4,304,474. The northern division appears to be declining as a collectorate. Ten years ago it collected Hk. Tls. 1,049,443, or 11.95 per cent. of the total revenue for 1866, while this year it has fallen to the figures above, or 7.20 per cent. of the year's collection. During the same period the Yangtze ports have increased their receipts from Hk. Tls. 1,577,190, or 17.06 per cent. of the collection of 1866, to Hk. Tls. 2,422,506, or 20.24 per cent. of the annual revenue of 1875. After fluctuating 1 or 2 per cent. during the past decade, the percentage of Shanghai and Ningpo has risen from 30.19 per cent. in 1866 to 34.28 per cent. in 1875, the receipts for the year under review being the largest ever made at the Central division. During the ten years, namely, from 1866 to 1875, total maritime customs revenue has risen from Tls. 8,781,875 to Tls. 11,968,109, thus showing an increase of Tls. 3,186,224.

In respect to the Import trade it is noticed that more than half the value of the Import trade, and the preponderance of the Export trade is monopolised by Shanghai, where the shipping trade of China is concentrated, which naturally has the effect of augmenting the value of the Shanghai trade, although in reality the port is not as large a producer or consumer as some of the others which are specified. Next in importance as regards imports come Canton, Swatow and Amoy, which draw their supplies chiefly from Hong Kong, a British possession, and consequently treated in the Returns as a Foreign country. The Straits also contributed to their Foreign trade. In explanation of the absence of direct Foreign import trade at the Yangtze ports, it is merely necessary to observe that these ports draw their supplies of Foreign goods from Shanghai, which are conveyed there by the river steamers, and that the few direct imports noticed against Hankow represent part of original cargo taken up by the ocean steamers which repair to that port to load with the new season's teas.

Passing to the Export trade, we find that of the Hk. Tls. 68,912,929 which represents the value of China's export trade to foreign countries during 1875, tea contributed 53.87 per cent., or a little above the average of the last five years, 53.32 per cent.; silks of all kinds contributed 35.68 per cent.; sugar, 2.33 per cent., and sundries, chiefly cassia lignea, chinaware, &c., as enumerated above, 8.73 per cent. Thus it will be seen that, excluding tea and silk, the remaining articles which appear as exports contribute little to the value of the trade or revenue. Of these staple articles there were exported 1,818,387 piculs of tea, of which 1,382,399 piculs went to Great Britain and her possessions, the balance, 425,988 piculs, being distributed between the United States, Russia, the Continent and Java. Of silk there were 99,566 piculs shipped abroad, and of sugar 593,011 piculs. The sundries are chiefly comprised of the articles specified above under the value of exports; and cassia lignea, camphor, fire crackers, mats and matting, straw braid—which goes to the United States and England—excepted, there are few commodities in which foreign merchants invest much capital.

A table, giving the value of the trade conducted by the different foreign countries with China, shows that Great Britain and her possessions enjoys 79.29 per cent. of the trade with China; the continent of Europe, excluding Russia, 7.10 per cent.; North and South America, chiefly the United States, 6.29

per cent.; Russia (Odessa) and her Asiatic possessions, 2.91 per cent.; Japan, 3.19 per cent.; and the Philippines, Cochin China, Siam, Java, &c., 1.22 per cent. between them.

Speaking of the trade conducted by foreign built vessels under Chinese flag, Mr. Kopsch says that as yet the Chinese vessels of foreign type, owned by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, have not often extended their voyages to foreign countries. Only four, of 2,628 tons, entered either from Hong Kong or Japan during 1875, and eight, of 6,113 tons, cleared for the same destinations. They have monopolised a large share in the coasting trade, and there can be little doubt that in the course of a few years the Chinese flag is destined to share a good portion of the carrying trade between China and the foreign countries where Chinese colonists reside in any number. A large Chinese trade exists between the Straits, Siam, Australia, California, and China, employing considerable Chinese capital, which will doubtless be conducted under the Chinese flag.

In the returns of the Revenue above detailed a convincing and satisfactory proof is appended of the steady development of Formosa. The receipts at the two open ports have more than doubled during the past ten years, being now Tls. 276,930, as against Tls. 106,187 in 1866.

An interesting return is given of the number of foreign firms established at the various treaty ports. The total number of firms is 343, and of residents 3,579:—namely, British 211 firms, 1,611 residents; American 46 firms, 541 residents; German 52 firms, 367 residents; French 6 firms, 311 residents; Dutch 1 firm, 28 residents; Danish 4 firms, 66 residents; Spanish 1 firm, 103 residents; Swedish and Norwegian 2 firms, 33 residents; Russian 12 firms, 55 residents; Austrian no firms, 36 residents; Belgian no firms, 11 residents; Italian 2 firms, 28 residents; Japanese 1 firm, 26 residents; Non Treaty Powers 5 firms, 365 residents.

The returns of the imports of cotton and woollen goods show no permanent increase since 1871. Mr. Kopsch does not consider that this is attributable to the internal dues; but to the fact that the goods are really not wanted, so that free ingress into the interior could not create a market for them. It may be observed, however, in respect to this that this argument has been repeatedly advanced; but wherever it has been submitted to the test of fact, it has been found fallacious, that is whenever we have been able to do away with any set of known barrier dues (such as those at the celebrated Wei-Quan barrier near Yangchow) we have found a large trade at once spring up.

Mr. Kopsch says that at Chefoo and the other Northern ports native opium is rapidly appearing as a competitor with the Indian drug. It is also stated by Mr. Holwill in his report on the trade of Chefoo for 1875 that "not only is native opium brought to this province from Shansi, Szechuen and Kwantung, but the poppy is now grown in Shantung to a large extent; and within a few miles of Chefoo it may be seen cultivated in the valleys. There is no doubt whatever that the consumption of Native Opium is increasing. It is not only cheaper, but the Chinese think it is much less injurious in its effect than the Indian product. At all events, native opium threatens a most serious competition, and during the past year has made greater strides than in any corresponding period towards the expulsion of its rival from the field of trade." At Hankow also, the import of foreign opium having fallen off, it is inferred that the consumption of the native drug is on the increase, and the returns show that Szechuen and other native drug is finding its way to Shanghai in large quantities, and that although the inference is that the growth of native drug has so far only increased the consumption, it can hardly have that effect much longer; for, as supply outstrips the newly created demand it must finally decrease the sale of the imported article, unless the value of the latter is greatly reduced, which of course it can be by a reduction in the high duty charged in India.

Commenting upon the above facts Mr. Kopsch says:—

By the Indian purveyors of opium the rapid increase in the manufacture of native drug cannot be viewed without apprehension. "The argument of the supporters of the monopoly is that the artificially high price which the monopoly causes tends to largely restrict the consumption in China. It is believed that a careful study of the question in all its bearings would show that just the reverse is the result. It is the high price at which Indian opium is sold in China which has so greatly stimulated the cultivation among the Chinese. They have found that they can sell opium of their own growth at figures considerably below the price charged for Indian drug, and yet make enormous profits." The profits thus gained stimulate the extension of cultivation; and although we do not find it has yet affected the supply from India, it cannot be long before the effects will become apparent. As regards power and cost of production, there is no reason, as far as cheapness of labour or available land is concerned, why opium could not be raised as cheaply here as in India. The imposition of a heavy import duty appears to be the only measure likely to induce China to rigidly prohibit the growth of Opium, by no means an easy or costless task in this vast empire. But if the revenue depended on it, rigorous and effective measures for its suppression would doubtless be adopted. This also appears to be the only solution of the question as to how India shall preserve the revenue, and yet see the growth of Opium prohibited in China. As Sir Rutherford Alcock sagely remarked in reference to the proposed increase in the import duty on Opium in China:—"Indeed, in the interest of

India and our Indian revenue, anything calculated to give the Chinese Government an interest in the importation of the Foreign article is by so much an advantage to the trade, as supplying a motive for checking the growing of the Native produce, which has recently extended so greatly as to threaten the whole Indian trade."

(To be continued.)

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

During the past week the Chinese Envoys have visited the Alexandra Palace, and have also been to Wood Green, to the house of Mr. T. B. Smithies, the Editor of the *British Workman*, where they met many members of the Society of Friends, among them Mr. Thomas Hanbury, formerly of China. They were shown the prints and engravings for the *British Workman* and other philanthropic papers, and they evinced the interest in literary matters characteristic of Chinese. The works were presented to the Envoys and their suite by Mr. von Bunsen, the son of Baron von Bunsen, some years ago the Prussian Ambassador in London. Mr. Smithies stated that he felt he could not do better than select Mr. von Bunsen to hand the works to the Envoys as an acknowledgment of the manner in which the late Baron von Bunsen had assisted in establishing the papers for the benefit of the working classes. The Envoys expressed themselves much pleased with the visit, and appear to be taking a general interest in all matters illustrative of our ways and customs, and to be desirous not only of seeing our more prominent institutions, but of gaining an insight into the various phases of English life.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN GULLAND, OF THE S.S. "GLENARTNEY."

On the 2nd inst. a graceful act was performed on board the steamer *Glenartney*, in the presentation by the representative of the Messageries Company of a testimonial, consisting of a handsome and valuable chronometer, to the captain, and a pair of binoculars, to the chief officer, in acknowledgment of their gallantry in connection with the recent wreck of the *Meikong*. The chair was taken by Mr. McGregor, of McGregor, Gow, and Co., the owners of the steamer, and among those present were M. G. Brenner, the London representative of the M. M. Company, Mr. Gellatley, Mr. Toole, of the East and West India Dock, Mr. Michael Boyton, &c. After an excellent lunch had been partaken of the testimonials were presented by Mr. Bremer to Captain Gulland and Mr. K. J. Gasson (now captain of the *Glenearn*) respectively, with expressions on behalf of the M. M. Company of the warmest appreciation of the manner in which they had acted; and the compliment was heartily acknowledged by both gentlemen. Mr. Gellatley, in proposing the health of Mr. McGregor, mentioned that the owners had refused to accept any pecuniary recognition for the services rendered, and in replying, that gentleman stated that the Messageries Maritimes Company had insisted on their agreeing to distribute a sum of £200 among the crew. Several complimentary toasts were proposed, among them the health of Mr. Toole, of the East and West India Dock Company, who, in responding, spoke very warmly of the conduct both of Captain Gulland and his officers, and also of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.

The Vice-President of the Executive Council of Queensland has addressed to the Agent-General in London for Queensland a letter covering a circular notification to the chief secretaries of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, as to the present position of the Chinese question as affecting that Government, and requests him to bring the matter under the notice of Her Majesty's Government. The people, he writes, had succeeded by their own efforts in founding a prosperous and well-ordered State. They were now threatened with a large and unrestricted Chinese immigration, and he did not hesitate to say that the consequences of this immigration were contemplated with serious misgivings by all classes. Industrious, frugal, and law-abiding as the Chinese people might be, they were not colonists in the best sense of the term. It was possible, indeed, that their presence there in large numbers might produce an industrial activity of a certain kind; but it would be of a kind different from that which had hitherto contributed to their prosperity. The probability was that, in a country so sparsely populated as Queensland now is, it would entirely supplant European labour; and the creation of a large, intelligent, docile, but servile class would, he did not doubt, seriously affect and change the conditions upon which the political system of Queensland was founded. But whether the unrestricted introduction of Chinese be in itself a good thing or a bad thing, he suggested that the Agent-General would impress upon Lord Carnarvon that in this choice the Executive Council should not be constrained by any forced interpretation of international obligations. As British subjects, they valued the privilege they possessed, but if they were to be called upon to sacrifice their hopes of perfecting a community which had been founded on principles of social and political equality, they were not content to do so without a most earnest effort to avert such a calamity. He hoped, therefore, that the Agent-General would very frankly

explain to Lord Carnarvon that the people were most anxious to be allowed to grow in their own way; that they should, in fact, be permitted to encourage or discourage Chinese immigration as they pleased, and that the existence of international obligations between Great Britain and the Empire of China should not be allowed to be a pretext for forcing upon them a Chinese population against their wishes or their interests. In the circular notification the Vice-President says:—

"We fear that both our rights and our civilisation may be compromised, and that our social and political systems may be imperilled, if, on any plea whatever, a Chinese immigration is forced upon us against our wishes and against our interests. The people of this portion of Australia will be the first to feel the change and its consequences, but I deem it to be my duty on the part of this Government to point out to you that it will not be confined to them alone."

Monetary and Commercial.

The London agent of the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, has received a telegram from the head office, Hong Kong, announcing a general dividend for the year ending 30th April last of \$180 per share, a bonus of 10 per cent. on business contributed, and a sum of \$125,000 carried to reserve. We understand that a consulting committee has been formed in England, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Maitland, Alex. Michie, London, and John Thomson, Manchester.

During the week more steadiness has been perceptible in our Tea market. Importers, strengthened by telegrams of diminished export from China—the deficiency being to the end of July nearly 8,000,000 lbs., as compared with last year, have supported the value of all teas over 1s. 4d. and specially of those from 1s. 10d. upwards. Below the former figure, however, great irregularity in prices still prevails, whilst any parcels worth 11d. and under are little better than a drug, owing to the quantity offering and the well grounded apprehensions of superfluous supplies of these again swelling the export hither to most unwelcome dimensions. There seems, indeed, but slight prospect of amelioration in this class of tea, so long as the present system continues; as the dealers can have but little inducement to pay higher prices, while they can rely upon supplying their wants without difficulty in small parcels as they arise. The usual unreserved auction yesterday went off somewhat at a shade firmer rates generally, although the quantity put up was somewhat larger than usual.

During the week ended with July 28 there was a falling off of about 13½ per cent. in the quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London, the total being 3,596,215 lb., of which 2,306,210 lb. was for home consumption, 653,388 lb. was removed coastwise, 604,401 lb. was exported, 28,034 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,182 lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £57,655, or rather more than 2½ per cent. less than in the preceding week.

The Silk market continues in the same dull, lagging and unsatisfactory condition which we have had to record for some weeks past. The first Canton silks have scarcely attracted any attention, and notwithstanding the fact that, in consequence of the very small settlements in China, there can be no arrivals of importance for the next two months, the slight tendency to a rise which was recently shown has been barely maintained. Advices from Lyons state that the consumption there has run almost entirely upon medium and common kinds, the prices of which have been approaching those of the better class. The manufacturers generally appear to be giving more time and attention to working inferior silks.

In the Produce Markets there has been little variation from the dulness previously apparent, Rice being the only article for which any speculative demand is shown. Tea is without material alteration. The dulness in Silk continues, but quotations are unaltered, except for Japans, which are lower. Coffee exhibits a slight decline for both Plantation and Native Ceylon. The market for Sugar is still depressed, and China, Penang, and Manila have been sold at reduced values. Rice is in active demand, and numerous floating cargoes have been sold on higher terms. Nuts show a slight improvement, but other Spices are dull. Pepper continues quiet, with a declining tendency. A small business has been done in Cutch, Gambier, Sago, and Tapioca, at about previously ruling rates. Tin has sustained a further decline, Straits being quoted £66 to £66 5s., Banca, £70 to £71 per ton.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of July amounted to £12,713, and to £31,076 in the corresponding period of 1876. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of July amounted to £22,324, and to £12,251 for the corresponding period of 1876.

The following new Joint-Stock Companies (limited) have been registered during the past week:—

Blackely Hall Colliery—Capital £60,000, in £100 shares.

Cold Water Soap—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.

De Bay's Patent Direct Acting Propeller—Capital £125,000, in £5 shares.

Keate's and Company (printers, &c.)—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares.

Leeds Mutual Marine Insurance Association; unlimited, without capital.

London Bank of Oregon—Capital £40,000, in £10 shares.

London Bank of Utah—Capital £160,000, in £8 shares.

London Oil Works—Capital £3,000, in £10 shares.

Pacific Bank—Capital £1,000,000, in £10 shares.

Patent Porcelain Advertising—Capital £12,000, in £5 shares.

Ralph Waller and Co. (spinners, &c.)—Capital £75,000, in £10 shares.

Swansea and Havre Steamship—Capital £25,000, in £20 shares.

T. B. Turner and Co. (India-rubber manufacturers)—Capital £25,000, in £10 shares.

Universal Self-Adjusting Umbrella—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.

The decline in the exchange on India has caused a reaction in the market for Bar Silver, for with much less demand, sales have been effected slowly at prices declining from 5½d. at the commencement to 5¼d. at the close. Mexican dollars have been sold at 5½d. per oz., being the previous value.

The P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, which is due at Southampton to-day with the heavy portion of last inward mail, brings £395,082, of which £184,500 is in sovereigns and £193,047 in gold bars, from Australia; £11,335 in mixed coin, from China and Japan; and £8,200 in gold bars from Madras.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	...	...	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3¼d.	—	per oz.
German Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	...	...	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz. std
Bar Silver contg. 5 gr. Gold	...	...	4s. 6½d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	...	...	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 d/s.	30 d/s.	Demand.
Colombo	1/8½ to 1/8 9-16	1/8½ to 1/8 11-16	1/8½ to 1/8 13-16
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½
Shanghai	5/2 to 5/2½	5/2½ to 5/2½	5/2½ to 5/3

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,481,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	1,454,506	983,793
FROM MARSEILLE.		
1877 to date	£20,000	—

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market shows no material alteration this week, but the quantity of samples offering has been larger, owing to heavy arrivals, especially of black-leaf kinds. The trade have been buyers of the more desirable parcels at about previous prices, but the common to medium kinds have been less readily saleable, and prices show ¼d. to ½d. per lb. decline. The public sales have been small until to-day, when over 1,000 packages have been sold without reserve, half being old season's and the other half new.

Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold about ¼d. per lb. lower; common to fair kinds of old-season show no improvement. New also are dull of sale, but the few parcels sold at auction show no change in prices. Medium Saryune kinds have been firm; also good to fine both of Saryune and Kaisow. Ching Wo's have not been so readily taken, except the finer kinds. Finest Kaisows remain firm. Pak Lin kinds have been saleable at last week's prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair of old season are only saleable at low rates. New season's sell slowly at the decline recently established; fair to good medium kinds have sold ¼d. to ½d. per lb. lower; but good to fine and finest remain steady at fully previous rates. New-make kinds show no material alteration, the finer kinds being most wanted. Oolongs have been in full supply and difficult of sale from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. for fair kinds, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. for good to fine. Finest are inquired for, being scarce. There have been no new season's Souchongs on offer as yet. In old, sales are difficult to make. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Fresh supplies have been on the market; common to fair kinds have sold rather lower, but good to fine sell at full prices. Orange Pekoes have sold at about former rates, fine kinds meeting most attention. Foo Chow Orange Pekoes have sold at rather lower prices. Green Teas: Business has been limited, and prices remain much as before, the low rates current not increasing the demand. The public sales have comprised 17,258 packages, of which nearly the whole were sold without reserve.

Mr. D. D. Lewin's Market Résumé says:—Business throughout the past month has been comparatively quiet and unexcitable, importers not now being such anxious sellers as was the case with the first arrivals; the consequence is, that the tone of the market has improved, and all good and fine teas must now be quoted firmer. The arrivals of New Season's Tea to date is estimated at for Hankow, 25,000,000 and Foochow, 9,000,000; total, 34,000,000 lbs. Clearances from 1st January to 31st July, inclusive:—

	Home Use.	Exports.	Total.	Excess.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1877	81,993,102	22,539,280	104,532,382	6,753,372
1876	84,568,337	13,210,873	97,779,210	—

The above figures exhibit the following results, as compared with same date last year, viz.: Home Use, decrease, 2,574,935 lbs.; export, increase, 9,328,307 lbs.; the great excess in the latter is accountable to

the fact of there being no direct importations to the Continent, so far, this season.

SILK.

The Silk market has been very quiet during the week, but with the exception of Japan's there is no material alteration in value.

Messrs. John Kershaw, Kilburn and Co.'s Circular says:—There was no animation in the Silk market during July, and only a small daily business for actual wants was done, principally in Taitless from 16s. to 17s. Taitless have latterly commanded some little attention, owing to their being relatively cheap; but as holders are, as a rule, unwilling to sell at present ruling rates, business is restricted. The deliveries last month were again small, in total only 2,502 bales, but as the importations were only 649 bales the Stocks show a reduction. The advices from Shanghai continue to report insignificant settlements, so that we shall be a long time without any quantity of new Silk.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Monthly Circular says:—We have to report a month of very small doings in Silk. In the earlier days of the month some little business was done with the appearance of a hardening tendency in prices, but during the last two or three weeks transactions have been extremely limited. It is not a period of the year in which there is usually much to induce business, but the continued absence of settlements in China, and the knowledge that consequently we can have no arrivals of new Silk of any importance for at least two months, might have been expected to produce some effect, but none such appears at present. In the meanwhile the deliveries, although they may possibly continue on the small scale of the last few months, must be almost entirely in diminution of stock. The first unloading of Canton Silk, about 270 bales, took place a few days since, but has not attracted any attention.

Delivered.			Delivered.		
July, 1877.	July, 1876.		July 31, 77.	July 31, 76.	
81	505	...	636	2,263	...
32	—	...	224	10	...
1,739	3,456	...	11,690	18,947	...
272	853	...	2,533	4,029	...
408	765	...	3,727	3,828	...
2	50	...	15	89	...

Messrs. B. Richardson and Son's New York Circular dated July 18th says:—The business of the last month in raw silk has been very light, owing in a great measure to the strike of the silk weavers in Paterson and New York. Many of the large concerns being closed, they have no need of silk, and of course buy none. The improvement in prices noted in our last has been well maintained, as stocks are small, arrivals light, and there being no promise of cheap silk from China. Latest advices are of small settlements, full prices, and firmness on the part of holders.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.			
Taitless, No. 1	...	...	21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.
" No. 2	...	...	20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
" No. 3	...	...	20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
Red Pencil	...	...	17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Yuefua and Hama, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Taiyuan Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Long Hrel	...	...	11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Canton	...	...	11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	...	...	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
JAPAN.			
Mothash and Sinein, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
(Joh. (Nagoy)	...	...	16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Sobu, No. 2	...	...	16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Oshu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Amatsuki	...	...	17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Kakuhaki	...	...	17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Hatcho-gee	...	...	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Supplies of Plantation Ceylon, although larger, have not been heavy, but a large proportion has consisted of undesirable and grey kinds, which have found a slow sale at gradually declining prices, closing about 2s. lower, whilst the small supply of fine has brought firm rates until the close, when that also has slightly given way. Middling now sells at 106s. Native Ceylon has declined 6d. to 1s., good ordinary to fine ordinary selling at 86s. to 87s. Closing values are as follows:—Plantation, triage 82s. to 92s., common grey to fine colony small 93s. to 98s., low middling grey 101s. to 104s. 6d., middling 105s. to 107s. 6d., good middling to fine middling colony 108s. to 110s. 6d., dull to fine bold 111s. to 119s., pen-berry 105s. 6d. to 113s. 6d.; Native, small 75s. 6d. to 79s. 6d., good ordinary to fine ordinary 86s. to 87s., bold 90s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., pen-berry 90s. to 91s. per cwt. There has been no business in Singapore, Penang, or Manila.

CHINA PRESERVED.—49 cases Ginger (Quang Chong) sold at 6½d. to 6¾d., and 100 cases ditto (Manbong) at 5¾d., one lot 5½d., 20 cases Chinquats bought in at 5d. per lb.

CHINA SRAW PLATE.—At auction 511 bales again went off slowly, only about 200 bales finding buyers. White, good ordinary at £8 5s. cord edge £16 to £22 10s., black and white £7 2s. 6d. to £9 7s. 6d., ditto double pattern £12 to £18 10s., Mottled £7 5s. to £7 15s., fine £17 17s. 6d. to £18 5s. per bale.

COCONUT OIL is quiet but firmly held. Fine Cochin £43 10s. Ceylon in pipes £38 5s. to £38 10s., hoghead £39 to £39 5s.

COTTON.—A flat tone has prevailed without interruption, daily sales have been on a small scale, and prices have shown a downward tendency throughout. On the spot, however, prices are only slightly lower. For arrival East India descriptions have declined ¼d. to 3-16d., whilst American for future delivery exhibits a reduction of ¼d. per lb. The closing prices are on the spot:—Timbuctoo 5½d. to 5¾d., fair to good; Western Madras 5d. to 5½d., fair to good; Java 5½d. to 5¾d., good fair; Bengal 5d. to 5½d., fully good; Hong Kong 4½d. to 4¾d., fully fair to good; Saigon 4½d., good fair.

CHINA MATTING.—At auction of 845 rolls offered about 200 rolls sold, white 27 to 18 inches wide 25s. 6d. to 25s., check 27 to 36 ditto 23s. to 24s., 45 to 54 ditto 20s. 6d. to 33s., and one lot white mats 40s. per roll.

CUTCH.—Small sales of Flag BB and Elephant, Howdah and Flag, have been made at 24s. per cwt. At auction of 1,043 boxes Pegu Flag BB 160 boxes sold steadily at 24s.

GAMBIER.—Little business done privately; at auction 957 bales block met a moderate demand, and 140 bales sold at 20s. 9d.; 953 bags Cubes bought in at 28s. 6d., except 255 bags sea damaged which sold at 25s. 9d. for first-class. Privately 250 bales have been sold at 20s. 9d. ex quay.

GALLS.—13½ boxes China just arrived have been sold, good at 54s., fair 52s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt.

GUM GOPAL.—104 cases 100 bags Manila were bought in, the former (yellow sort) at 30s., the latter at 21s. per cwt.

HONES.—At auction 2,500 (3 tons) Penang Buffalo sold at 45s. 6d.

HEMP.—The recent demand for Manila has subsided, and the market has become dull; at public sale biddings were only made at a decline of 20s. per ton, and nearly the whole was bought in; 1,467 bales were nearly all bought in at £29 10s. to £30 10s., only 200 bales being sold, brown £27 5s., Quilot £32 5s., the bulk damaged at £28 5s. to £28 10s. for first-class; 22 bales China were bought in at £23.

JAPAN WAX.—In auction 110 cases sardine bought in at 45s. per cwt.

ORCHELLA.—12 bales Ceylon sold at 40s.

PEPPER.—Black: The market continues dull, and with only a slow demand a total of 3,792 bags at auction were only partly sold at occasionally easier rates; 1,862 bags Singapore were bought in at 3½d. to 3¾d., except 550 bags damaged, which sold, first-class at 3¾d. to 3½d., second and third at 3½d. to 3¾d.; 131 bags Siam sold at 3½d., also 500 bags dusty Batarion at 3½d.; 1,219 bags Penang were all bought in at 3½d. to 3¾d. White continues slow of sale, and in auction 803 bags Singapore were nearly all bought in, brownish to good at 6½d. to 6¾d., about 150 bags finding buyers at about previous rates, fair at 6½d., good bold at 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb. Privately 120 bags good bold Singapore, ex the above auction, have been sold at about 6 11-16d.

PLUMRAGO.—At public sale 176 barrels Ceylon were only partly sold, good fair chips at 11s., fair to good bright dust 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

RATTANS.—At auction the large supply of 145 tons met a limited demand, and only 50 tons sold. Penang at £29 10s., Sarawak £16 to £24 7s. 6d., Citi £23 to £29 5s.

RICE.—Increased activity prevails for floating cargoes, resulting in a good business at firm rates to a further advance of 3d. for rather distant and distant. On the spot 1,000 bags Moulinein, ex recent auction, have been sold at 10s., with 600 bags first-class sea-damaged at 9s. 9d. White Bengal has been sold at 11s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.; 24 floating cargoes have been sold including:—The Sarah and Emma, 1,500 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 9d. open charter; the Maria, 1,001 tons Rangoon, March, at 10s. 9d.; the Elvetic, 913 tons Rangoon, May, at 11s.; the Astoria, 1,995 tons Bassein, off coast, at 10s. 3d., for Holland; the Seacella, 1,178 tons Bassein, March, at 10s. 7½d.; the Hedwidge, 1,332 tons Bassein, March, at 10s. 7½d.; the Janet Court, 1,360 tons Bassein, April, at 10s. 7½d. open charter; the Barchua, 1,768 tons Bassein, April, at 10s. 9d. open charter; the Nuova Savona, 1,046 tons Bassein, April, at 10s. 9d., and the Charles Forbes, 722 tons Neeransie, off coast, at 9s. 9d. Continent.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea: Sales of about 3,000 boxes unworked have been effected during the week at 46s. cash to 47s. with prompt. Cassia Buds: 99 cases were bought in at 76s. Cloves: The market remains dull, and at auction 17 cases Penang were bought in at 2s. 2d. Nutmegs: 44 cases Penang were nearly all disposed of at firmer rates for bold, but lower for small, average 76 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d., 80 to 79's at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d., 83's monthly at 3s. 5d., 112's at 2s. 3d., 116 to 120's at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d., 122's mouldy at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d., 148's at 1s. 8d. 4 cases 5 casks lined Java sold, 106 to 107's at 2s. 2d., 155 to 139's at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. 63 casks lined Java Wild bought in at 1s. 5d., except 10 packages, which sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. Mace: Of 14 cases Penang 10 cases sold steadily, ordinary mixed and dark at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., good reddish at 2s. 4d., with one lot at 2s. 5d., 4 cases Java Wild sold at 3½d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has shown continued depression, refiners have taken only moderate quantities, and prices are in many instances cheaper. Subjoined is an account of the week's business in East India kinds:—On the 27th ult. at auction 6,833 bags grainy European Penang were all bought in, strong grainy grey and yellow at 29s. 6d. to 30s., fine pale at 32s. to 32s. 6d., excepting 100 bags, which sold at 25s. to 28s., washed grainy 30s.; 1,593 bags 1,180 baskets brown Native Penang withdrawn; 804 baskets grainy white Java bought in at 33s. to 34s. 6d.; 3,651 bags China (Hainan) were withdrawn. Of 1,549 bags Swatow the sound was bought in at 19s. 6d., but 300 bags washed sold at 18s., but the sound afterwards sold at 19s. 6d. On the 31st in auction 515 bags European Penang sold cheaper, ordinary to fine brown at 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.; 4,200 bags China were bought in, good soft brown at 23s. 6d., chiefly good and fine strong yellow at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. Privately 2,600 bags Zulu unchayed sold at 19s., and about 500 tons brown China at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., also 8,000 bags Hainan at 19s. 6d. On the 2nd inst. privately 4,200 bags fine China, ex the auction of the 31st ult., sold, prices not reported.

SAGO.—In auction of 704 bags about 550 bags were sold at previous rates, ordinary grey small at 15s. 3d., good medium at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.

TAPIOCA.—Of 704 bags Singapore 260 bags sold steadily, fair to good at 2½d. to 2¾d., fine bright 3d. to 3½d., superior at 3½d. to 3¾d.

TAPIOCA FLOUR.—134 bags Singapore were bought in at 1¾d., and 86 bags Penang at 1¾d.

TIN.—The demand has been very sluggish, notwithstanding the continuance of lower prices, and the transactions are of small amount at £46 10s. to £46 10s. for Straits, closing at £46 to £46 5s. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Banca at Amsterdam on the 31st ult. went at from 40 guilders to 42 guilders, averaging 41.05, equal to about £70 delivered here.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA.				Total lbs.	Total Sales and Cases.
	From Shang- hai and Hankow	From Yoo- chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Maeno, &c.		
From May 16, 1877, to June 15, 1877	20055675	5131591	102283	3710375	29000724	649
From May 16, 1876, to June 16, 1876	25841757	215310	3240	3802612	99876539	247
TO THE CONTINENT.						
From June 1, to June 13, 1877	...	...	...	...	24700	506
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	4584126	583
TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.						
From June 1, to June 13, 1877	...	...	...	...	963055	10
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	724532	6
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.						
From June 1, to June 16, 1877	...	...	...	...	74700	
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	1037520	
TO GREAT BRITAIN.						

From	Tos.—lbs. Silk, bales		From	Tos.—lbs. Silk, bales	
1913 to 1914	51,722.60		1906 to 1905	121,248.40	32,413
1914 to 1915	57,531.20	18,600	1905 to 1906	118,833.142	32,890
1915 to 1916	65,972.00	22,114	1906 to 1907	118,423.200	50,062
1916 to 1917	77,327.80	61,283	1907 to 1908	116,890.130	57,419
1917 to 1918	92,210.50	60,181	1908 to 1909	142,789.804	70,917
1917 to 1918	76,990.25	68,415	1909 to 1910	139,740.193	68,907
1918 to 1919	65,799.792	83,131	1910 to 1911	131,259.50	51,329
1919 to 1920	83,569.122	61,019	1911 to 1912	119,777.393	51,850
1920 to 1921	109,120.74	70,444	1912 to 1913	151,869.030	67,363
1921 to 1922	105,351.04	79,119	1913 to 1914	174,712.415	87,298
1922 to 1923	121,274.50	72,887	1914 to 1915	161,964.167	85,109
1923 to 1924	117,462.898	66,603	1915 to 1916	166,318.267	87,193

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND
ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 12, 1877.

Produce.	Unit.	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia.		San Francisco.	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Sugar.....	Tons.	30932	38991	1558	852	24691	23067	—	631	3998	7753
Hemp.....	Hales	9251	71219	319	3770	5212	43776	1067	2905	450	13121
Coffee.....	Tons.	1121	330	573	1095	—	—	—	—	119	241
Citrus.....	Gal.	3837	3917	1225	90	445	156	55	0	957	150
Wool.....	Gal.	189	134	—	—	1059	247	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES, &c.
[For dates see first page.]
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai " " " " " "	5s. 5d. to 6s. 5½d.	6s. 5½d.	6s. 5½d.
Canton " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Hong Kong " " " " " "			
Manila " " " " " "	4s. 1½d.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1½d.
Singapore " " " " " "	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Peking " " " " " "	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.
Amoy " " " " " "			

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 317 to 319	Rs. 232½
" Hong Kong	25½ to 26 3/4	—
Bar silver	118.11.25	84 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Ts. 75.2.5	1½ prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Pock Company, Fls. 210.
Shanghai Gas Company, Fls. 147.
Suen Tsz and Hei Association, nonlocal.
French Gas Company, Fls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$347.
North China Insurance Company, Fls. 51.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Fls. 703.
Union Insurance Society, —
China Traveler's Company (Limited), \$200.
China Fire Insurance Company, Fls. 112.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Fls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Line, \$168.
Footing Boat Company, Fls. 89.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Fls. 671.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 57 per cent. prem.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, 37½ per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 22½ per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,650 per share.
 Hotel Shares, \$5.4 per share.
 Hong Kong, Canton, and Marco Stevedock Company, 7 per cent. dis.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, 35.70 per share.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton, 37.50 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, 31.50 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company, \$140 per share.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, 110½ exchange is 140.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company 115 29 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$1 40.
New Harbour Dock Company (31.0 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (25 paid), par.
G. I. M. Mining Company (50 paid), \$1.
Singapore Steamship Company (lim ted), par.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July 1	City of Tokio (s.)	—	Hong Kong	San Francisco
1	Reetta McNeil	Burn	Do.	Do.
1	Mokke	Hanneke	Singapore	Rosdon
2	Carl Pitt	Mohing	Bassett	Fleasburg
2	Falstaff	Haris	Rouzon	Liverpool
2	Hyperion	Courtesy	Shanghai	New York
2	Mentana	Dudaur	Akyah	St. Nazaire
2	Valparaiso	Nissen	Manila	London
2	Gibraltar (s.)	Jackson	Shanghai	Do.
2	Agnes Muir	Love	Manila	Do.
2	Ware	Bugge	Hatavia	Plymouth
2	Bradewater	Crisp	Hong Kong	Falmouth
3	Homo	Wessingh	Do.	London
3	Cochin	—	Java	Greenock
3	Cancheing	Bailey	Do.	Biddle Isle
3	Zela	—	Do.	Greenock
3	Sinacote	—	Do.	Do.
3	Rosina	Brown	Hong Kong	London
Aug. 1	Eun-pa	Nouthys	Batavia	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 17	De la Morsa	—	Shanghai	New York
27	Katy	Molder	Batavia	Yamden
30	Ferdinand	Westergaard	Hong Kong	Cardiff
30	Heriba Marion	Seveloff	Sakolien	Laurien
30	Holi	Van der Zant	Samarang	Brouwershaven
30	N. ewe Waterweg II	Van Leeuwen	Batavia	Do
31	Duc Luigi	Procello	Singapore	Cardiff

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

TRENTO (Ital. barq.), from Rangoon for orders, July 9, 15 S., 5 W.
H.M.R.P. (Swed.), Bassein to Copenhagen, July 14, 39 N., 41 W.
T.C.R.F. (Ger.) Rangoon to Falmouth, 128 days out, July 16, 41 N., 36 W.
P.S.T.Q. (barq.), Amsterdam to Samarang, June 17, 4 N., 24 W.
SECONDO (Ital. barq.), Akaba to Falmouth, July 10, 36 N., 39 W.
OURELLA (of Liverpool), Rangoon to Falmouth, May 11, 34 S., 17 E.
CORRIENTES, Rangoon to Falmouth, 35 days out, June 8, 35 S., 24 E.
TAMERLAINE (of Greenock), Java to St. Nazaire, June 8, 35 S., 24 E.
DOLBRADEN CASTLE, Bassein to Fluth., 45 days out, May 31, 29 S., 43 E.
PHILIP FILZPATRICK, Phelan, Philadelphia to Anjer, June 9, 25 S., 34 W.
J.L.M.S. (barq.), Akaba to Falmouth, May 22, 25 S., 45 E.
J.L.T.D. (oarq.), Maulmein to Flensburg, June 21, 1 S., 8 W.
H.D.J.S. (barq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, June 25, 5 S., 16 W.
CORNELIA (Dutch barq.), Amsterdam to Batavia, June 17, 13 S., 39 W.
N.R.F.G. (Dut. ship Europa), Batavia to Fluth., July 9, 24 N., 38 S.
BOLDON, Cardiff to Singapore, 39 days out, June 7, 17 S., 23 W.
Q.M.W.N., for Batavia, May 20, 23 S., 26 W.

CASUALTIES

St. CATHERINE'S POINT, I. W.—Aug. 1, the *Aroz*, of Glasgow, from Rangoon, for Holland, passed this place to-day with foretopgallant-mast and mizzen-topmast carried away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE ST. VINCENT.—July 23, passed, *Prins Hendrik* (str.), from Nicouwe Diep, for Batavia.

PORT SAID.—July 26, arrived, *Loudbon Castle* (str.), from London, for China; Aug. 1, *Glenea gles* (str.), from London, for China.

SUEZ.—July 30, sailed, *Prins Van Orange* (str.), from Batavia, for Nicouwe Diep.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived, June 8, *Robina*, Fuller, from Manila, and sailed 7 for Falmouth; 9, *Julius Dufaire*, from Java for Falmouth; 19, *Mary Ann*, Waderino, from Rangoon; 23, *L. J. Enthoven*, Born, from Banjewangie, and sailed 24 for Rotterdam; 24, *J. R. Hazel-tine*, Herriman, from Rangoon, and sailed for Liverpool; 25, *Lady Penrhyn*, Owen, from Bassett, and sailed for Falmouth; 27, *Burdwan*, Brown, from Singapore, and sailed for London; 29, *La Fontaine*, Le Bail, from Rangoon, and sailed for Toulon; July 5, *Andrea Wil-belmina*, Skanze, from Rangoon, and sailed for Falmouth; *Carpo*, Murphy, from Hong Kong, and sailed 7, for London.

ST. HELENA.—Passed, June 20, *George F. Manson*, from Bassett, for Chamel; Peter, from Montmein, for Flensburg; 21, *Euryome*, from Rangoon, for Liverpool; 27, *Polynesian*, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; July 1, *Stanley*, from Singapore, for Liverpool.

LOADING

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenarney, Braemar Castle, Rudmorshire, Glenafilas. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Benarty, Glenearn.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Titania, Rudmorshire, Agnes Muir, Mikado. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon, Johann Smidt. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Antje, Frieda Lehmann. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercator. For Penang: Asterope.

A. LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Den Amor (s.), Anchises (s.). For Manila: Olano, Yrurac Bat (s.). For Amoy: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies, Scotia.

At GUYLOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro, Tamana. For Singapore and Penang: Carrick Castle.

The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore is 6d., Hong Kong 8s. 11d., at Shanghai 5s. 4d.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are very depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill.

PER STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meat. To Higo: 45s. weight, 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meat. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meat. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 32s. 6d. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

PER SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Higo: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang:

£23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 30s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang, 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 18s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

THE German Government, with the consent of England, is taking soundings at Heligoland, in order to revise the charts of the North Sea, where cross currents and tides cause frequent changes.

MESSRS. SUMMERS AND DAY, of Southampton, are building a screw yacht of about 180 tons and 40-horse power to the order of Mr. D. K. Mason, Consul for his Majesty the King of Siam.

THE Eastern and Australian Company's steamer Brisbane arrived at Singapore on the 31st ult., three days early, with the Queensland mails of July 15, due in London September 10.

During the month of July 1877 ships passed through the Suez Canal, the transit receipts amounting to £2,750,000.

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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

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The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

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Threadneedle-street 1877.

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THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is wholly unsectarian in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., is barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mullens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 18, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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Glenlyon	100 A 1	2,119	375	To follow
Glenyle	100 A 1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A 1	3,136	375	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A 1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenroy	100 A 1	2,121	350	To follow
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